

SATURDAY NIGHT

HAROLD F. SUTTON, *Literary Editor*

TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 1, 1928

THE HUMAN SIDE OF DICKENS

"Charles Dickens." A biography from new sources by Ralph Straus; 340 pages; Illustrated; Cosmopolitan—Copp, Clarke, Toronto; \$4.00.

"This Side Idolatry." A novel by Ephesian (G. E. Beckhofer Roberts); Mills and Boon, London; 320 pages; price, \$2.50.

BY H. J. DAVIS

DEAN INGE once challenged "those who are disposed to follow the present evil fashion of disparaging the great Victorians to make a collection of their heads in photographs or engravings . . . and ask themselves candidly whether men of this stature are any longer among us." The reply of their impudent young grandchildren is, of course: "Well, just look at them. No. Thank Heaven, we are not like that any longer." The leonine head with its mane of well-combed hair and the imposing bearded countenance, so expressive even in the younger men of aged, senatorial dignity, is quite out of fashion today. We feel for it the same distaste as for their preposterously cut trousers, or their gorgeous coloured waistcoats. Both in countenance and in clothes we prefer the austere conventionality of a Galsworthy or the mild, unconcerned benignity of a Shaw—anything rather than the pose of these famous dandies, Dickens and Disraeli, as they appear in this plate reproduced by Mr. Straus from the *Tailor and Cutter*, 1870.

It is this slight impatience with their appearance and manner which has tempted so many of the younger critics to re-examine the reputation of the eminent Victorians and occasionally led them to show indiscreet signs of pleasure whenever they could find points of view from which their eminence was less overpowering. And this is not difficult. These eminent Victorians are all so vulnerable, just because of the unmitigated splendor of their reputations. They were monuments of dignity, nobility, and beauty. They were admired and respected. They accepted themselves and were accepted by their fellows as ornaments of the nation. Already, at the age of 27, Dickens had been thus accepted. "In November, 1829, Dickens moved into the larger house he had found for himself in Devonshire Terrace, Regent's Park. It was, he told Macready . . . 'a house of great promise (and great premium), undeniable situation, and excessive splendor.' And its occupation by Dickens may be said to have marked the beginning of that curiously reverent attitude henceforth paid to him by the public. He was no longer the mirth-provoking 'Boz'; he was Dickens, without the Charles; a great moral force in the land; in fact, an institution."

This is no exaggeration, and if it was true in 1839, it was certainly truer still during the last years of his life, when he was also appearing before the public as a reader of his own works. Never has any English writer employed such a splendid reputation, and few men have ever so

completely won the hearts of the public. Dickens himself was fully aware of this, and felt not only his power but his responsibility. When he had finished his last reading in London on March 15th, 1870, and a wildly excited audience continued to cheer and cheer, and would not let him go, he added a short farewell speech, which expresses very

might almost say that his real life was that which he lived in the full gaze of the public. Immediately he stepped on to the stage he became a new person, and all his energies surged into activity. It is difficult to remember him being ever quite alone, at any rate, after he had once started his brilliant career. He had always some one at his elbow, some faithful friend like Foster or Wilkie Collins to discuss affairs with, or accompany him on a sudden journey to collect material for a book, and there were always groups of companions at dinner to share a bottle or stage some elaborate joke.

Dickens was essentially a "host"—he loved parties in which he was the central figure, the dispenser of generous hospitality. There was, indeed, about him a love of display, which often caused the charge of vulgarity to be made against him—a vulgarity which, for instance, shocked the best people in Boston when he arrived there with his dissipated-looking mouth, hands by no means patrician, and his vivid green waist coat, to say nothing of his conversation at a select dinner party, when he allowed himself to speak of the Duchess as a "kissable person." But Boz—says Mr. Straus—had never hidden his liking for good things of this world . . . and a certain bluff heartiness was rarely absent from his conversation.

Equally characteristic is his love of acting and stage-managing. Dickens has himself described vividly his activities in amateur theatricals in Montreal, his happiest hours during the first American tour: "in that very dark and dusky theatre in the day time . . . with my coat off, the stage-manager and universal director, urging impracticable ladies and impossible gentlemen on to the very con-

finer of insanity, shouting and diving about, in my own person, to an extent that would justify any philanthropic stranger in clapping me into a strait waistcoat without further enquiry etc." And Mr. Straus very rightly insists that this fondness for dressing up and directing theatricals is of real significance in completing the portrait of Dickens: "to me, he says, it would seem that the theatre gave him something that he was always asking of life, which was to be found nowhere else."

But his fullest satisfaction was probably gained in those final public appearances when he had the stage wholly to himself, and appeared not merely as the reader of his novels but as the actor—all his parts were most carefully rehearsed beforehand and got by heart—of the parts that he himself had created. He was, in fact,—and this is the real text of Mr. Straus' book—"quite possibly the greatest showman who ever lived".

HE DOES not of course omit the domestic difficulties which lie hidden beneath much of the excitement and restlessness of the later years and led to his final separation from his wife in 1858, after she had lived with him for twenty-three years and borne him ten children. He gives a

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CHARLES DICKENS
From an Engraving by Marcel Mauch.

characteristically his own attitude towards his public and his knowledge of their feelings for him. "In this task and in every other I have ever undertaken, as a faithful servant of the public, always imbued with a sense of duty to them, and always striving to do his best, I have been uniformly cheered by the readiest response, the most generous sympathy, and the most stimulating support."

This was, indeed, a very modest statement of the extraordinary success which had attended Dickens as a public character throughout almost the whole of the last thirty years of his life, whether in London or the provinces, in Scotland or in the United States.

IT IS not the least valuable quality of Mr. Straus' book that he recreates for us this atmosphere of excitement and gives it its full place in Dickens' life without—like the early biographers—being himself unconsciously too much under the influence of it. He realizes that essential quality of Dickens' character—his "theatricality"—which naturally increased in this atmosphere and was partly responsible for the restlessness and need for constant movement and activity which wore him out so prematurely. Dickens, indeed, seems to be a contrast in this respect to many men of genius; one

THE WIZARD OF WESSEX

BY PELHAM EDGAR

"The Early Life of Thomas Hardy," 1844-1891; By Florence Emily Hardy; Macmillans, Toronto; price, \$6.00; 327 pages with illustrations.

"Winter Words," by Thomas Hardy; Macmillans, Toronto; price, \$2.50; 202 pages.

MRS. HARDY has not written one of the world's great biographies, but she has recorded her illustrious husband's life in a manner he would have approved, and which should give fullest satisfaction to students of his mind and art. The laudatory note is designedly absent. Mrs. Hardy could afford to take his reputation for granted, and confine herself to the background of events by means of which and sometimes perhaps in spite of which his expressive powers were fashioned. The perspective of time has permitted us to gauge the operation of these circumstances, so that even obstacles appear now in the light of incentives, and fully possessed as we are of the great results we can trace them back confidently to their unconscious source. The unique quality of the recording mind must always remain the dominant factor, and the springs of its activity are a mystery even to the possessor. But while genius can only be self-demonstrating our fuller knowledge of the conditions through which it operates is a valued element in our appreciation, and it is this background which the present book so quietly and yet so skillfully withal gives us. I will not say that our curiosity is not sometimes unsatisfied. Hardy in his private capacity was strangely unvoiced, and the revelation that proceeds from correspondence, the self-searching of the diary confessional, and the multiplied contacts of the social and the lettered life are relatively meagre. But the paucity of such material is, if in a negative sense, a revelation, for it presents us with a man who exacted or expected little from life,—not a pleasureless person by any means, but frugal in his joys and wholly reticent beneath the assault of pain. The general grief of the world he both felt and expressed, but of self-directed pity there is in him no trace. If we miss in this book therefore the genial or the rancorous overflow that enlivens the ordinary memoir the sum of our loss is still not a minus element in our estimate of the man. We are only deprived of a certain kind of entertainment we can afford to spare.

OF MUCH that is contained in this volume many of us had for a long time been vaguely aware. But it is a satisfaction none the less to have our partial knowledge amplified and confirmed. Hardy is the most cosmic-minded of modern writers, sensitive as none others to the universal forces that play upon the single life, and because of the largeness of this vision relatively careless of the interrelationships of men as units in a merely social organism. The book gives us an insufficient hint of his metaphysical range, but it adequately enough confirms his lack of social curiosity. The man depicted here could have no inclination to be an historian of manners. His nearest approach to a petulant opinion is recorded in a diary note on Henry James:

"Reading H. James's *Reverberator*. After this kind of work one feels inclined to be purposely careless in detail. The great novels of the future will certainly not concern themselves with the minutiae of manners. James's subjects are those one could be interested in at moments when there is nothing larger to think of."

Combined with this breadth of vision there was in Hardy's nature what I can best describe as an affectionate pre-occupation with the homely, the local, and the particular. With examples of this pre-occupation the book is richly charged, and though his novels and poems reveal these interests in ample measure they gain an added value from a knowledge of their source.

His love of popular, not music-hall, music was one of the master passions of his life, and it does not surprise us to learn that generations of choir fiddlers lay behind him. His first wife tells a story of seeing him one day running hatless down a street. "While sitting in his writing-room he had heard a street barrel-organ of the kind that used to be called a 'harmoniflute', playing somewhere near at hand the very quadrille over which the jaunty young man who had reached the end of his time at Hicks' had spread such a bewitching halo more than twenty years earlier by describing the glories of dancing round to its beats in the Cremorne platform or at the Argyle Rooms, and which Hardy had never been able to identify. He had thrown down his pen, and, as she had beheld, flown out and approached the organ-grinder with such speed that the latter, looking frightened, began to shuffle off. Hardy called out 'What's the name of that tune?' The grinder, a young foreigner, who could not speak English—exclaimed trembling as he stopped, 'Quad-ree-ya! Quad-ree-ya!' and pointed to the index in front of the instrument. Hardy looked: 'Quadrille' was the only word there. He had till then never heard it since his smart senior had whistled it; he never heard it again, and never ascertained its name."

HARDY'S formal education was over at sixteen when he became articled to John Hicks, an architect and church-restorer of Dorchester. This was in 1856, and for another sixteen years architecture was his occupation, and literature, chiefly the writing of verses, his recreation. At the age of thirty-two his professional intentions appeared more firmly fixed than ever before. "Hardy applied himself to architectural work during the Winter 1871-72 more steadily than he ever had done in his life before, and in the Spring of the latter year again set out for London, determined to stifle his constitutional tendency to care for life only as an emotion and not as a scientific game, and fully bent on sticking to the profession which had been the choice of his parents for him rather than his own; but with a faint dream at the



The Muse of Bucolic Poetry: "I was your first love, Thomas!" The Wessex Novel (in the background): "Time was he devoted himself to me."

Caricature and Text by William H. Cotton in *The Bookman*.

back of his mind that he might perhaps write verses as an occasional hobby."

This was as clear a case of 'Dis aliter visum' as our literature affords. When Keats laid the pestle and mortar aside it was at the bidding of an irresistible urgency that brooked no denial. Hardy's devotion to poetry was obviously not so profound as to warrant the intermission of a career. What had happened was strange enough in view of his lack of literary ambition, and stranger still when we consider the low valuation he was wont to set upon the craft of fiction. In 1868 he had written a story *The Poor Man and The Lady* which with meagre expectations he forwarded to Mr. Alexander MacMillan. In a few weeks a commendatory letter arrived with confirmation of the favourable opinion from John Morley and a suggestion that the manuscript be submitted to Chapman and Hall. In the Spring of 1869 he had his famous interview with Chapman's reader, George Meredith. The book was satirically dangerous and not well plotted. Publication was not advised, but the young man evidently could write and should continue to write. The sensationally plotted *Desperate Remedies* was the result of this misinterpreted advice. In 1871 he found his vein in *Under The Greenwood Tree*. Under the mistaken impression that the Macmillans had rejected it he "threw the manuscript into a box with his old poems, being quite sick of all such, and began to think about other ways and means. He consulted Miss Gifford (soon to be his wife) by letter, declaring that he had banished novel-writing forever, and was going on with architecture henceforward. But she, with no great opportunity of reasoning on the matter, yet, as Hardy used to say—truly or not—with that rapid instinct which serves women in such good stead, and may almost be called preternatural vision, wrote back instantly her desire that he should adhere to authorship, which she felt sure would be his true vocation. From the very fact that she wished thus, and set herself aside altogether—architecture being obviously the quick way to an income for marrying on—he was impelled to consider her interests more than his own."

We know the rest of the story. The present volume brings us only to the publication of *Tess*. It was the consternation roused by *Jude the Obscure* following so close upon the disquieting

Tess that released Hardy from any further obligations to the public. He was now his own master, and for thirty years continuously a poet.

IT IS his poetic career, and more particularly his final utterance, *Winter Words*, that we may now briefly consider.

He has given us an impressive poetry—a multitude of brief single pieces, none of which are outstandingly great, but which in their mass and volume generate a power that we may fittingly call Hardyesque. *The Dynasts* is too massive a performance to consider here. Its full importance, the splendour of its conception and the art of its execution, will occupy the attention of the remote future. Brevity was his accustomed way, and some of the qualities of his shorter poems are worth noting.

I would mark first the strange persistency of his manner and his point of view. *Hap* and *Neutral Tones* are of the middle sixties. They would have found their place just as naturally in *Winter Words* more than sixty years later. He worked then on the prompting of the human instance—whether actual or imaginary is immaterial, and to the end human experience remained the matter of his song. Poets in general might make the same claim, but few of them impress us as working so directly from the particular case. In the interests of variety and presumably of truth it may be regretted that his human specimens seem so consistently chosen to represent disillusionment, so rarely chosen to express hopes fulfilled or aspirations achieved. His tree of life is always strangely dwarfed and gnarled.

His manner of expression changed no more markedly than his themes. Beginning to write in a period when the phrasing of poetry was marked by the richness of its elaboration he discovered instinctively a style that was by contrast blunt and plain. He would have seemed to his older contemporaries, Tennyson, Swinburne, Rossetti, had his verses seen the light, a most indifferent metrist, and this uncompromising plainness marked his utterance to the end. Stanzas are there is a good deal of variety, but he generally sings to a primitive kind of tune which nevertheless exacts no little skill in the handling. It serves his turn admirably in his narrative and reflective pieces.

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He Resolves to Say no More

O my soul, keep the rest unknown!

It is too like a sound of moan

When the charnel-eyed

Pale Horse has neighed:

Yea, none shall gather what I

hide!

Why load men's minds with

more to bear

That bear already ails to spare?

From now away

Till my last day

What I discern I will not say.

Let Time roll backward if it

will;

(Magians who drive the mid-

night quill

With brain aglow

Can see it so),

What I have learnt no man shall

know.

And if my vision range beyond

The blinkered sight of souls in

bond,

—By truth made free—

I'll let all be

And show to no man what I see.

—From "Winter Words."

By permission of the publishers.

LOOKING AT NATIVE PROSE

BY MORLEY CALLAGHAN

WHEN I first picked up *Tristram Shandy* the other day I intended merely to glance at it again and see if there was any truth in the rumor that out of Sterne had come many of the Joycean parodies in "Ulysses". It would have been more accurate, I imagined at the time, to have said that Joyce, in spots, had recaptured some of the spirit of Sterne, the broad comedy spirit so characteristic of the typically English prose, and which has been almost forgotten since the French realists took possession of the field. For example, in the first half of *Tristram Shandy* there are two or three places where one would swear that Sterne was making a parody of the Lord's Prayer, just as Joyce parodied *The Creed*.

But I went on reading, marvelling at the sheer happiness in the writing of Sterne, and reflecting that when one thought of happiness in fiction in this country, one was thinking of the *Elsie* books and masterpieces by L. M. Montgomery. Here was pleasure in the mere putting down of words on paper, the qualities of a vigorous, active mind and a sense of humor reflected in the words. He had all the gusto of an amateur, his pattern was the personal arrangement of an amateur, and surely he left the impression that it mattered not at all what his next-door neighbor thought of his work.

Here in Toronto, and I daresay in all of Canada, it is the fashion to have the utmost respect for the good opinion of the writing fellow who is having lunch with you. Writing has nothing whatever to do with a free spirit in these parts because no one, or at least few, are at all interested in prose, for the sake of prose, but they are all interested in markets, the study of markets, and they are as avaricious for the dollar as any other collection of needle-and-thread men swapping big talk about large markets.

Prose in this country is, I believe, more degraded than in any other civilized country on earth. Even the local poets, for all their wishywashiness, have more dignity than the local prose writers, and I believe that is because they are more forlorn, they realize instinctively that the audience for their work is so small that they can never be paid and that they can never be honored to any extent in the community; and so their verses, when they appear at all, have a little more dignity than the work of fiction writers because the poets expect less. I have heard it said that the trouble with the country was that it couldn't afford to pay its artists. I have heard hack-writers in good standing locally, declare that they were tremendously handicapped in Canada because there are no big markets in the country. The truth is that they get far more than their wares are worth. There is no reason on earth why the gent from the corresponding school, who has just finished the short-story course, should be encouraged in his frantic efforts to force his miserable wares upon an indifferent public in the name of Canadian Literature. Of course, every country has its teachers of the short story, its schools, its associations for studying the markets, but in most countries there is an intellectual minority that finds such associations amusing and realizes that the "teachers" are know-nothings. Oddly enough, in this country "the teachers" are the heroes. The "associations" preserve and protect the local cultural standard.

BUT Lawrence Sterne in "*Tristram Shandy*" had a good feeling about writing. The good feeling that is so sadly lacking in practically all Canadian prose. How many prose writers are there in this country who have a feeling for words alone? Take specimens from the work of those writers who are most venerated locally, examine them carefully, and then hope for something different in the next generation. The best of the lot, Frederick Philip Grove, has great importance in Canada because he is willing to accept it. He is one of the few writers the land has produced who try to face it honestly and sincerely. Younger men will come along later and write much better than he does, but they will be

indebted to him, a kind of Canadian Dreiser, I imagine, for stubbornly, awkwardly breaking the way for them.

As for the best of our women novelists, I believe that they are interested mainly in being popular novelists and should not be criticized too harshly. And for that matter, some of them write as well as twenty or thirty of the well-known women novelists in the United States, but no better. Whether or not the people they write about belong to this continent, or some remote English world, is important only if their work is being considered more seriously than it is in this article. However, they have at least demonstrated

these fellows, and at the same time to young men or women, who are willing to go on working independently. I take great pleasure in announcing from the housetops that it is worth while to stick to it, and in a few years the market-minded gentleman may be envious of their returns. And in the mean time read "*Tristram Shandy*," because it dispenses with all the academic notions of good writing.

A re-reading of "*Tristram Shandy*," would be especially helpful to all Canadian prose writers, far more helpful than a close study of modern English writers, like Galsworthy, or Ford Madox Ford, or Aldous Huxley, or Cath-

a far greater stylist than Joseph Her- gesheimer, who takes such infinite pains with a sentence.

ANY page of Sterne, opened at random, offers fresh and racy speech, not quite the speech of our day, but what was obviously speech of his own time. That is, I believe, why Sterne is so interesting to many modern writers. He got close to the very heart of living force in prose by using a lively speech. And that is why he is of especial interest to people in this country, who either grope hopelessly toward present English models, or flounder about sorrowfully because we have no tradition. Surely the way, the departure, is obvious. The way lies through the acceptance of whatever speech we have in this country, and prose employing it will have the color, the raciness, the flesh and blood of the people of this section of the American continent. And because of the soil, we are American. Not United States, but American.

It seems to me to be stupid to think of writing in Canada and carrying on the tradition of Galsworthy, or of Hardy, or in the manner of Huxley, or Lawrence. Economically, socially, geographically, we are far, far away from England. We belong to a new world, and the whole struggle should be to find our roots in this world. Nor do the best English critics rejoice when a Canadian writer pretends that the Canadian farmer or backwoodsman is like one of Hardy's peasants. They have the common sense to know that it is a fake. The gesture, old-fashioned and pathetic, toward London's critical praise, is downright absurd, and we should have grown out of it long ago. The opportunity awaiting the honest Canadian prose writer is so large that I believe many are appalled, laugh weakly, and prefer to go on writing fairy tales after the fashion of Oscar Wilde. One half of the American world awaits the prose writer, awaits his recording, awaits his acceptance of it, the new world of the plain, the bush country, and the skyscraper.

Bernard K. Sandwell, reviewing "Canadian Short Stories" in "Saturday Night," expresses a doubt whether one or two of the younger writers, using a plain, conversational language, very close to the characters in the stories, can ever equal the achievement of the older men, Roberts, D. C. Scott, Gilbert Parker, etc. What Mr. Sandwell may have overlooked is that the few young men in the country, Raymond Knister, Tom Murtho, etc., who are interested in prose, are attempting to find a beginning on their own soil, and are on absolutely solid ground. The older generation, regarded so seriously now, never found a beginning, were not interested in technique and had no identity. That is why they have always been regarded in the United States, where they attained some popularity, and where their books sold, as popular writers purely and simply.

If any evidence can be found after a canvass of the prose writers in this country, that some writers are aware of modern methods, and are using the speech of the soil, then there should be loud whoops of joy. The older writers, who spend a good deal of time wondering what the London critics will think of their books, should pass the time away by reading "*Tristram Shandy*."

The Wizard of Wessex

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and for the softer-toned lyric he can always find a subtler and a quieter music.

Any little old song
Will do for me,
Tell it of joys gone long,
Or joys to be,
Or friendly faces best
Loved to see.

Newest themes I want not
On subtle strings,
And for thrillings pant not
That new song brings:
I only need the homeliest
Of heart stirrings.



THE SCARECROW
A Woodcut by Monica Rawlins. From "The Woodcut Today".
(William Edwin Rudge).

that it is possible for writers to live in Canada and write "best sellers."

Often I have wondered if the ladies and gentlemen of the Canadian Authors' Association, and other such trademen's organizations, when bewailing the lack of opportunity in this country to emerge with an overflowing money bag, appreciate what a writer with an artistic conscience is up against, particularly if he is interested in modern technique. Is there a single publication in the country where he may be received royally? Would a single magazine, able to pay money for words, touch him with a ten-foot pole? But, granting that they must make money, the fact remains that there is no publication in the country interested in the publication of decent prose and poetry for its own sake, and until such a periodical appears, there will be no local expression in literature. It has often seemed to me that the trouble is mainly that we in Canada have no nationality, that the people, with the exception of two or three painters, have no feeling for the land.

PERHAPS I should have made it clear some time ago that my indignation is of the spirit rather than the flesh, because I know that it is a custom in this country for the few authors who are making any money to smile patronizingly at young men who have silly notions about "art." To

erine Mansfield, because Sterne's gusto, his eagerness for life, his broad strokes, are closer to the character of this continent. English prose, in his day, was finding a beginning, and so his own work embodies some of the most characteristic traits of great English prose, the spirit of comedy satire, and a sheer joy in writing. At that time modern French prose had not left an impression on English fiction. Today it is very difficult to find a piece of respectable English prose that does not show the influence in some degree of Flaubert; or the spirit and purpose of Balzac. The greatest of modern English writers turned away from the English source and became English Balzacs—as in the case of Arnold Bennett and his "Old Wives' Tale," or first cousins of Flaubert, as in the case of John Galsworthy.

But I do believe that today there is a tendency to turn away from French prose and "le mot juste," and search along easier, freer lines, for the ready word, the happy word, which, when offered by the artist will become the inevitable word. We come closer to Sterne and his happy eagerness to record out of his own personality. D. H. Lawrence, for example, is openly careless of style, superficially he shrugs his shoulders at it; he is ready with words, very often close to speech, and the result is that he is a great stylist,



MUSSOLINI—MAN AND BOY

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

"My Autobiography," by Benito Mussolini; With a Foreword by Richard Washburn Child; Published by Scribner-Copp, Clarke, Toronto; Price, \$3.50.

TO PROPERLY judge of this testament and the revelations it contains, the reader of Anglo-Saxon lineage must in part at least set aside the political ideas which have been ingrained in himself and his ancestors for centuries. He must conceive entirely different political conditions susceptible only to entirely different methods than those which we recognize as legitimate measures of government. The British subject who reads this book reads it as one reared under the oldest system of accepted political institutions in the world to-day. On the other hand Mussolini's experiment has been that of imposing a strong centralized authority on a people that had never experienced it since the fall of the Roman Empire.

There is no precise parallel to Mussolini in English history. His public career a brief span of hardly more than ten years has affiliations with that of Alfred the Great, almost of legendary character; with William the Conqueror who imposed order and system on England from without instead of within like the Duce (leader) of the Italian people; with Henry the Seventh and some of his successors of the House of Tudor; and especially with Cromwell, though unlike Cromwell, Mussolini was able to rise to power by a comparatively bloodless victory. Cromwell indeed is the British name most frequently mentioned as analogous to that of Mussolini but even here dissimilarity is marked. In one respect at least the achievement of Mussolini in Italy has been more like that of General Monk who restored monarchy to Great Britain. If we conceive of a Cromwell able to persuade Charles the First to his views, show all factions the door and administer the nation for him and place the throne in a stronger and more popular position than it had ever held, then we have an actual picture of Benito Mussolini.

A few years ago when, following the rise of Mussolini to power, the leaders of Italy's countless political factions, who had one and all been "disinherited," so to speak, by the rise of Fascism, were trying to effect his downfall by agitation in other countries, George Macaulay Trevelyan, the greatest English authority on the history of modern Italy happened to visit Canada. The writer had the privilege of a conversation with him on the subject of Mussolini, then a target for the abuse of countless newspaper correspondents. Intellectually and by heredity Mr. Trevelyan is a leading representative of the intellectual theories of British Liberalism. At that time the chief of the many charges which had been levelled against Mussolini was that of having destroyed Liberalism and crushed freedom of opinion. Mr. Trevelyan said that many of his correspondents in Italy who had at first been favorable to Mussolini had become antagonized, but he added: "You must remember that Mussolini cannot be judged by the standards we might apply to any British political leader. You must remember that he is dealing with a people who have been educated to that respect for monarchy or forms of centralized authority which is second nature to the Englishman. From the early centuries of the Christian era until 1870 Italy was without a centralized government in any form. Its people for countless generations were subject only to the rule of local territorial magnates and faction leaders usually engaged in quarrels with each other. Education in those conceptions of government familiar to us by generations of usage has as yet been imperfect, and this fact alone creates problems in the solution of which ordinary British methods would be useless. First of all Mussolini has saved the monarchy. It would have disappeared by now and have been succeeded by something like anarchy if it had not been for him; and we must not quarrel too bitterly with the methods he employs. It remains to be seen what use he will make of the great authority he has succeeded in creating."

THAT was four years ago, and since then thinking people everywhere have attained to a deeper and deeper respect for the accomplishment of Mussolini. To-day he must be honored as the author of the swiftest and most beneficent revolution that has been known in any land. Mr. Richard Washburn Child, the former American Ambassador to Italy, who is the sponsor of this book, records the changed state of public opinion with regard to him. In his personal relations he developed a profound affection for the Duce, and speaking of their last meeting within the present year, he says: "I remem-

bered, and what is this wonderful thing Fascism which under his guidance has brought it all about?"

As Mr. Child says: "Mussolini is a mystic to himself!" But he tries to explain himself in the 300 pages of this book. Perhaps it was the feeling that the time had come to make explanations to the outside world which prompted him to write it. The Autobiography is a retort, very strong, "two-listed" and vivid, to his slanderers at home and abroad, but it is also a corrective to many of his admirers, for this is neither a plea for absolutism or for dictatorial methods except

out that he comes of a very ancient family of Bologna, and is the descendant of Giovanni Mussolini who was the leader of that warlike commune in 1270. The father of Mussolini was no ordinary blacksmith either. He was a leader of the Socialistic party of fifty years ago, and both parents were lettered and of a studious type of mind. In one glimpse of his childhood he unconsciously throws light on the habits of mind which he has done so much to reform, for when he started to go to school at the neighboring village of Predappio he was stoned because he was a stranger, though his own village was but two miles away. From early boyhood he imbibed conceptions of a nobler and greater Italy from the pages of Dante, a poet who is still one of the inspirations of his mind as many allusions indicate. Moreover though in early life a Socialist, Mussolini grew up a sincere Catholic. He is not a political Catholic, as his scornful allusions to the "Poulaire" or rural Catholic party show, but many passages show the religious and devotional trend of his mind.

AS A YOUTH he began to earn his living as a school teacher, but the desire for travel seized him he crossed the Alps into Switzerland. There he subsisted by various means, — sometimes as a translator, and sometimes as a stone mason or day laborer. Sometimes he knew actual hunger, but at Lausanne he attended lectures on the social sciences. He had developed Socialistic views and some intemperance of speech led to his expulsion from two cantons. He returned to Italy to fulfill the obligation of compulsory military service and then took up teaching again, but finally drifted to the Socialistic press. His abilities became recognized within the ranks of that party, so that at a congress held in 1912 two years before the world war he was appointed director of "Avanti!" of Milan, the only Socialist daily in Italy. Of his reading and studies up to this time he said he read all Italian writers, old and new and had studied the Renaissance in all its aspects. He had studied with great care the development of Italian intellectual life from the birth of United Italy in 1870 onward. He had not neglected a survey of the literature and history of other nations though he never acquired the cosmopolitan point of view. "I am desperately Italian," he says "I believe in the function of Latinity."

"The Intellectual life of the Anglo-Saxons interested me especially," he says, "because of the organized character of its culture and its scholastic tastes." The sure and active creative lines of life prevailing in America touched his sensibility. He admires those who seek to make technique perfect in order to dominate the elements and give mankind more sure footings for the future; but he hates those men that leech a tenth of the riches produced by others. In one respect he is kindred to the Anglo-Saxons in his devotion to all types of sport especially aviation and horsemanship. But violin playing is his refuge from mental weariness.

MUSSOLINI'S conversion from Socialism came as a consequence of the great war. The position of Italy was humiliating in his view. Though a member of the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria, Italy) the Teutonic powers had not seen fit to consult her on issues in which, because of her geographical position, she was most profoundly interested. He had from boyhood dreamed of an Italy covering by the boundaries defined by Dante and he was satisfied that the Triple Alliance existed mainly to enable Austria to retain control over Italian territory in the Trentino and Dalmatia. The example of Great Britain inspired him and the spirit of internationalism prevalent in his own party became distasteful to him. He was undoubtedly under the influence of Gabriele D'Annunzio, who for years had been voicing resentment because Italy, despite her paramount position in the Mediterranean, and marvellous history, had come to be regarded as a second-rate and almost

(Continued on page 20)



BENITO MUSSOLINI
From the Portrait by Howard Chandler Christy.
(Photo by Peter A. Juley & Son).

bered Lord Curzon's impatience with him long ago when Mussolini had first come into power, and Curzon used to refer to him as "that absurd man". Time has shown that he was neither violent nor absurd. Time has shown that he was both wise and humane. It takes the world a long time to see what has been dropped into the pan of its old scales.

In terms of fundamental and permanent effect upon the largest number of human beings — whether one approves or detests him — the Duce is now the greatest figure of this sphere and time.

Of what Benito Mussolini with his motto of "Work and Discipline" has done to restore Italy to a place in the European perspective that it had not occupied for more than a thousand years; to develop the best instincts of his people into channels of industry and order; to lift his country from bankruptcy to solvency and prosperity within five short years, it is hardly necessary to speak. The great bankers of the world, and indeed everyone who has had occasion to make the most casual comparisons between the Italy of to-day and yesterday bear testimony to these facts. But how was the miracle

in so far as they are necessary to quell factional disorders which paralyze legitimate progress. Time and again Mussolini makes it clear that he regards the power which has renovated Italian life, as something born of the finer impulses of the human spirit. His achievement in his own eyes is that of setting these impulses free, — the creation of a higher patriotism which has run like fire through the veins of the Italian people. He, more than any statesman whom one can think of, is the idealist in action. To the history of mankind Italy has contributed more dynamic personalities than any other country. This was true of the period of the Roman Empire, of the Middle Ages and of the world of a century ago for it must not be forgotten that Buonaparte was an Italian. In Mussolini we have the idealism of Mazzini combined with the executive powers of Napoleon in his finer aspect as master of the arts of government.

While Mussolini is what is termed "a man of the people" he takes no false pride in that fact. Rather the contrary. Though the son of a blacksmith in the village of Varano di Costa in Romagna, Northern Italy, where he was born on July 29th, 1883, he points

MUCH THE SAME VILLON

BY F. C. GREEN

"François Villon," by D. B. Wyndham Lewis; McCann-McClelland & Stewart, Toronto; 407 pp; \$5.00.

IN HIS preface, Mr. Belloc calls this book "a work of great scholarship and research, wherein the author has discovered all that Villon was, within and without." I can see Mr. Lewis, blushing mantling his ingenuous cheek, throw his arms in the air, exclaiming: "Lord, save us from our friends." For, as he would admit, every scrap of information regarding the life and works of Master François Villon has long ago been garnered by experts like Longnon, Thuaud and Champion. What Mr. Lewis has done, and done surpassing well, is to master all the facts at his disposal, scouting sometimes far afield in order to complete his geographical and historical picture. Then, with brilliant versatility, he has saturated himself in the atmosphere of Villon's age, crept into the poet's skin, as it were, until the "documented survey," as he calls it, possesses almost the actuality of autobiography.

In the forties of the fifteenth century, François Montcorbier, or Des Loges, was adopted as a mere lad by a godly priest of Saint Benoît-le Bétourné in Paris. He took the name of his benefactor, a name which he dishonored in life, but in death immortalized. François was reared under the shadow of the University of Paris, which then harbored some sixty colleges and twenty-five hundred students of all nationalities. To this "fruitful source of all learning," as Pope Alexander II, called it, went Villon, and in 1454 obtained the degree of Master of Arts. Meanwhile, he had also graduated in a sterner school, for the life of the fifteenth century student at the Sorbonne was an experience checkful of incident, a liberal education. Then, as now, Town and Gown frequently clashed, but the modern Oxford "rag" is a very lady-like affair when compared to those bloody affrays, where knives and pikes took the place of flour and bad eggs. Brawling, drinking and wenching made up the life of the average undergraduate, and from wistful references in his poems, Villon was a notable exponent of all three.

In 1454 the poet was 23 and already the boon companion of rogues and vagabonds, though not yet fallen foul of the Provost and his police. In Mr. Lewis' vivid and imaginative portrait we see the poet on his nightly escapades, his sorry slinking home at dawn, and the sad headshakes of the old priest, his guardian. Old Guillaume Villon was soon to have something to shake his head over, for in 1455 François killed one Philippe Sermoise and had to flee the town. It was not murder, for Villon was not the aggressor, since Sermoise had gashed his upper lip before he dealt the fatal blow. In any case, Villon was not sufficiently impressed with the infallibility of local justice to tarry. As it happened, thanks

to the dying testimony of his victim, the poet received Letters of Remission in January, 1456.

Whither did he go on that night of Corpus Christi, June 5th, 1455? All that is known for certain is based on a stanza of the *Grand Testament* (1461) in which, referring back to 1455, he mentions having been at Bourg-la-Reine on the Orleans road, just outside Paris. About this time he joined the *Coquille*, a criminal organization with ramifications all over France and, it seems, was their Poet Laureate. We find him back in Paris early in 1456 acquitted of murder, but doubtless under surveillance. How he spent the year we do not know, except that he fell madly in love with a girl called Katherine de Vauselles, who is frequently referred to in the most unflattering terms in his verse, for the "felonne et dure" Katherine was an *alumneuse* who left Villon stranded when his money gave out.

SUCH, then, was his situation about Christmas, 1456. Mr. Lewis assumes that now the poet had made up his mind to leave Paris for Angers but, suddenly, maybe on Christmas Eve, he abruptly changed his mind. He bases his assumption on the *Lais* or *Petit Testament*, a burlesque rhyming will, which Villon, humorously adopting the grand manner of a rich noble, scatters his belongings, real and imaginary, amongst friends and enemies. On Christmas Eve Villon, aided by three other knaves, one an expert burglar, broke into the Collège de Navarre and relieved the authorities of five hundred crowns. Shortly afterwards, having spent the loot, he decamped for Angers. Mr. Lewis fails to point out that we must read the *Lais* with caution, for evidently the poet's intention in advancing his bad fortune in love as a reason for leaving Paris, was to furnish an alibi in the matter of the Collège de Navarre. The *Lais* bear all the marks of hasty composition, and are of poor metal. Villon's title to fame does not rest on these but on the *Grand Testament*, which enshrines those priceless jewels, the *Ballade of Dead Ladies*, the *Ballade of the Hanged* and the *Ballade to Our Lady*.

We left Villon somewhere after Christmas "on the run." The *Grand Testament* is dated 1461, and it is from scattered lines in it that we can guess something of how he spent these five wander years. He dallied for some time in Poitou with buxom peasant girls. The winter of 1457 found this sharp-eyed Paris guttersnipe ruffling it with the best of them as guest of the poet, Charles Duke of Orleans, in his castle at Blois where Villon contributed a rapidly rhymed conceit to a poetical tourney. He next bogs up in Orleans, in a brothel row. A veiled reference to Bourges suggests trouble here with the ecclesiastical authorities. Moving from Bourges, breathing anathema, he bethought himself of the Duke of Bourbon, a friend of poets and whose castle was at Moulins. He was evidently generous, for the poet paid for his loan with a swinging ballad. Next we find him in jail at Orleans and under sentence of death, but the providential visit of the little Princess of Orleans in the summer of 1460 cheated the gallows and gave us the ecstatic *Epistle to Marie of Orleans*, an exultant, rushing torrent of verse.

But a year later, in the summer of 1461, we discover Villon in prison and brought before Thibault d'Aussigny, Bishop of Orleans, on what charge we cannot tell. The *Testament* relates all the horror and hopelessness of this period, the groans of anguish when he was put to the Questions Ordinary and Extraordinary, the rack and the enforced swallowing of large quantities of water, by which medieval justice opened reluctant lips. Naught save a miracle could save him, and the miracle came in the person of Louis XI, on whose royal progress through the town the prison doors once more vomited forth their scum.



FRANCOIS VILLON

IT WAS now that Villon turned to the great work of writing the *Testament*. He was in his thirtieth year, but already a broken man, undermined by disease, debauch and the privations he had endured in gaol. He regrets his squandered youth and genius. "Oh, God! If I had studied," he moans, "in the days of my mad youth!"

"Hé Dieu si j'eusse étudié
Ou temps de ma jeunesse folle . . ."
How different would things have been. Instead of his present misery he might now have lain softly. Where are the merry lads, the "gracieux gallans" with whom he used to shout and jest. Ask of the gallows. Some are dead and stiff; others, naked, beg their bread from door to door. Visions of Death, visions such as only a medieval soul, filled with the fear of God, could evoke, rise before him. For Death comes to all. All must willy-nilly join in that hellish dance, "poor and rich, wise and mad, priest and layman, noble and serf." This great theme—one of the touchstones of true poetry—has never found nobler expression than in the famous *Ballade of Dead Ladies*, with its aching refrain:

"Mais où sont les neiges d'antan?"
("Where are the snows of yesteryear?")

There is no doubt that the man who wrote these immortal lines felt the chill fingers tighten on his throat as his pen fled over the parchment. But life is sweet at thirty. Even when the body is racked, the pulses quicken at the memories of woman's beauty. Alas! that this, too, must decay. Now Villon launches into his *Lament of the Belle Heaulmiere*, in which a withered trull portrays with ghastly realism the ravages wrought by Time upon her once lovely body. In thought Villon is back in the old life, and the procession of his friends, his girls and his enemies files past. Well, he will give them all some bequest in this mock Will and Testament! But first he devoutly commends his soul to the Blessed Trinity, to our Lady, "fountain of divinity." His body he leaves to "Grandmother Earth," that poor, frail body wasted with hunger. May the worms enjoy it, he writes sardonically. "There-of the worms will have small gain." His old mother, too, he remembered in that glorious ballad which in Rosetti's version begins:

"Lady of Heaven and earth and therewithal,
Crowned Empress of the nether clefts of Hell. . ."
It is a strange, rich tapestry, the

Testament, shot with threads of many hues, sombre with the shadow of death and the agony of suffering; alight with roaring, roystering laughter; glowing with the passion of love and lust; creaking with the mournful swing of the gallows, laden with their dreadful fruit. But the closing note is that of true penitence in the final appeal to the Man of Sorrows to intercede with God for all miserable sinners. I quote from the *Ballade of the Hanged*:

"Prince Jesus, that of all art Lord and Head,
Keep us, that Hell be not our bitter bed;
We have nought to do in such a master's hall.
Be ye therefore of our fellowhead,
But pray to God that He forgive us all."—(Swinburne's Trans.)

Villon was sentenced in November, 1462, to be hanged and strangled for alleged participation in a stabbing affair, but early in 1463 the sentence was commuted to banishment for ten years. None knows what afterwards became of him.

Great Writing About Prison

"The Enormous Room," by E. E. Cummings; Jonathan Cape, Nelson, Toronto; 332 pages; \$2.50.

By B. K. SANDWELL.

"THE Enormous Room" is a book which is important in several different respects, not all of which can be adequately discussed in a single article. Its importance as a revelation of the methods of the French bureaucracy in dealing with suspected spies in 1917 is, of course, somewhat lessened by the lapse of time. Its wider importance as a portrayal of the sufferings of the odd, the non-conforming, part of the human race at times when governmental interference rises to a maximum (as always happens in a protracted war) is still great; but we are not so urgently in need of such portrayals as we were in the early years of this decade, the great years of hundred-per-cent Americanism and of universal distaste for foreigners and all peculiar persons. Its highest importance, as a work of art executed in a new and very interesting method, is quite unimpaired by the delay in its publication; indeed, we suspect that the E. E. Cummings who wrote, or at any (Continued on Page 15)



WYNDHAM LEWIS
From a drawing by Georg T. Hartmann.

THE LAND IS FULL OF VOICES

BY RAYMOND KNISTER

"The American Caravan"; edited by Alfred Kreymborg, Lewis Mumford and Paul Rosenfeld; Macaulay, New York; 860 pages; price \$5.00.

AMERICA, like Shakespeare's Isle, has become a land full of voices, sounds and strange airs. Whether or not they give delight and hurt not, the materialists are not afraid; they are only ghost voices after all.

That does not prohibit them from being real voices, crying out upon some form of reality. There is scarcely a mode of life in America which has not called forth some sincere response in the form of creative writing, fiction or poetry without which the growing consciousness of America would be poorer and less significant.

But the voices themselves—the poor voices!

Let us consider *The American Caravan*, a book of nearly nine hundred large closely printed pages, by some eighty poets and prose writers in whose sincerity and mastery or potential artistic mastery the editors have confidence. The editors are Alfred Kreymborg, Lewis Mumford, Paul Rosenfeld. To these names was added that of Van Wyck Brooks in last year's *Caravan*, the first. These are men in whose critical discernment and awareness to new living forces more confidence can be placed than in the qualities of perhaps any single magazine staff. We may take it that they have done approximately as well as they could for America with their *Caravan*.

They have not been held in thrall by an advertising management, as many editors have been. Their book is addressed not to those who buy but to those who enjoy. The confidence in the existence of such a public is rare and has happily been rewarded. And—perhaps it is the secret of this success—they have included representatives of nearly every school and tendency producing good work in America. Their scope has been unlimited as to the age of the authors and almost as to their fame, or obscurity.

If a thing is known as positively the blindest of its kind there is a great public waiting for it, ready to assume that it is the best. Thus we see the *Caravan* with its able editors and comprehensive selection, received with not only solid critical notice and fame but with a popular and equally solid financial return which must be the envy of other magazines which long ago broke new ground and to which many of these contributors long ago rallied. Fifteen years ago *The Midland* started in Iowa City, a tiny thing of a few pages which appeared some months and some months not. Perhaps there has scarcely been in America so important a group of accidentally assembled young people,—they are young yet, and though they may have done their work, it is to be expected that some of them will make individual achievements equal to any. It would be well for Canada if she had a poet as faithful and content with the actual beauty of Saskatchewan as Edwin Ford Piper is and was with that of Nebraska, and very well for Canada if she had a novelist who viewed her farm life with a comprehension (in all senses) and sympathy equal to that of Roger Serger, whose *Archie Gilston* has been compared to the work of Dreiser. John Frederick, Ruth Suckow, Walter Mullenburg, Nelson Antrim Crawford, George Carver, these are people whose names may dwindle or become greater, but who as a group with others—I myself came later—did a great work. One has to agree with H. L. Mencken that *The Midland* was the most important magazine America had produced, if one accepts the sociological view that the Middle West is the most important part of America, and that it had no artistic expression in any other group.

EVEN before *The Midland* came *Poetry*, in Chicago, about 1912. The editor, Harriet Monroe, championed free verse, and all kinds of the best poetry England and America produced. Most of the recognized poets of our day started in *Poetry*. Then there were other groups scattered about the country, each with its magazine. *The Rue*,

caneer and *The Southwest Review* in Texas, *The Fugitive*, in Nashville, Tennessee, *The Measure and Voices*—with many others forgotten—in New York. *Phantasmus*, in Pittsburg, did not survive its name or Sherwood Anderson's autobiography.

No account of what the forward-looking people have been calling the renaissance, resurgence and so forth is complete without acknowledgment of these pioneers; and an equally obvious debt is owed to *The Dial*, though the latter did not start until about 1920. *The Dial* has done more for the taste of America than any other magazine in the past eight years. I am talking about the force, not necessarily the invariable rightness of its influence. It printed the best established artists of

vocal, or vocal and despairingly acquiescent. America has hurt nearly all of them more than it has caused them to rejoice. They represent America more by antithesis than as samples of her general consciousness. They may with what they achieve constitute the flower of this particular era, but they do not represent, any more than its art can be said to represent any country, any more than the *Yellow Book* represents London, in the nineties. This may be an American *Caravan*, which has appeared as the crowning effort of such isolated consciousness. But it is not America's *Caravan*.

Here I am quarrelling with the editors as they express themselves in the blurb of the book-jacket—for which they must be held responsible, since they

This is not to argue from the point of view of an overappreciated normalcy, nor has it any relation to aesthetic validity. By all means let all kinds of people express themselves. If slightly abnormal points of view are expressed with greater integrity and artistic power than that displayed by writers who evidently fancy themselves typical of the great public of the magazines, then these biased people deserve credit and printing in *The American Caravan*. That indeed is the place for them together acting as antidotes to each other. Anyway it has not been proven that genius or even talent is completely normal. Certainly America needs these writers. As expression they add to her health, possibly; but as for expressing a "large, lusty, loving America," it can not be seen that they do.

WHAT these writers do express more fully is themselves, and this is all that should be asked of them in the interests of the highest art. Probably no such imposing array of good workmen, artists, and better, has been collected between book covers as the production of a single year. There is not space here to discuss or mention half of them. Jonathan Leonard contributes a brilliant novelette which is part of a novel to be published. *Carolus Elston* pictures the unadjusted gifted youth whose mind brings him to an impasse; the subject, old as Hamlet at least, has seldom been better done. There is a breadth and obsessional intensity to the conception which reminds one of Balzac. But the texture of the fabric is closer than Balzac's. It is curious that Leonard is a man of nearly sixty who must have kept his Hamlet with him a long time. Here is one of his *mots*:

"The reformers chase poverty and vice around street corners; and when the game is over, poverty and vice return, their faces glowing with health and happiness, saying 'A few more of these cross-city runs and we shall be in training for the next half century!'"

Lewis Mumford contributes "The Little Testament of Bernard Martin Act 30" which synthesizes a life struggle with "tick-tock"—"the husk of politics and mediocre letters, the husk of invention, business, scientific inquiry directed to the greater glory of card-indexes and tick-tock." Epigrams emerge: "A life well-keyed will find its way with equal ease about a landscape or a library." "To offer the concealed cleverness of adolescence as the spontaneous breath of maturity."

All of the writers do not choose the American scene. Wallace Gould would revivify Greece and Aeschylus; H. D. Venice; Edna Bryner, in "The Little Fly" pictures a traditional character with traditional strokes. The story is disappointing after her admirable treatment of the lumbering country of Pennsylvania.

There are long and fine poems by Conrad Aiken and Alfred Kreymborg, short and fine ones by Raymond Holden, Lincoln Fittell, Jay G. Sigmund, Babette Deutsch, Yvor Winters. There is a remorseless, endless novel, by John Herrman, about two entrancingly dull people, called *Engagement*, a full-length play by Waldo Frank, which should be interesting, and short stories of particular distinction by Sherwood Anderson, Evelyn Scott (a reincarnation of Stevenson's *Markheim*) two by Francis Greig which are of especial interest, trembling on a verge between greatness and insignificance, by Josephine Herbst, Jean Toomer, Henry Goodman; and Joseph Vogel's *Second Arcane*. Burton Rascoe essays the stream of consciousness. (*Trop naïf, étant trop cynique*). The essay on Ralph Waldo Emerson, by C. Hartley Grattan does not seem to equal the best of the creative work. Perhaps it is not extreme enough; he records Emerson's magnanimity: "Let us not be such cowards as to dishonor the grey hairs of the Puritans."

TWO of the contributors have an interest to Canadians. Gerald Sykes, one learns in the notes at the back of the book, was born in Peterboro, Ontario, in 1903, but migrated to the States at the age of one. Morley Cal-

(Continued on Page 15)



ALFRED KREYMBORG
One of the editors of "The American Caravan".

Europe: Anatole France, Knut Hamsun, Thomas Mann, Ivan Bunin, William Butler Yeats; and with these, the work of American writers whose qualities if not tendencies seemed comparable. No doubt *The Dial* missed some of the freshest new talents which America has lately produced. As it turned out, these did not need the audience of *The Dial* so much as those who were printed. But as to *The Dial*'s art, one cannot look through any newspaper without seeing reflections of it in fashions or oil advertisements; while the conservative magazines have been forced either to adopt a new art program, or abandon illustration altogether.

Still later, about in 1925, appeared a bulky yellow periodical from Paris, *This Quarter*, in which appeared a number of new writers, American mostly, part of them expatriate, nearly all of whom have already achieved the fullest recognition, and in some cases even popularity.

THE point is that all of these forerunners of *The American Caravan*, magazines and people, have been voices crying out in the wilderness of American life. They have been rebelliously

have appended their names to it. They claim that "*The American Caravan* does not conform to any preconceived pattern, stand for any particular group or cliques, represent any particular part of the country; nor does it seek to please a standardized body of readers. The editors are as hospitable to the America of Poe as to the America of Whitman . . . to the America of vast corporate organizations as well as to that of the solitary studio." This in a measure is true, but when they go on to state that the collection "furthers the expression of a 'large, lusty, loving' America," one feels that they are talking in parables at best. America certainly is richer for all these voices rising to express her in themselves. But the life they record is too often mean and confined to have a clear relation to anything resembling a spiritually vigorous America. Discouraged adolescents, weary old dying men, unhappy wives, introverted college cynics, go-getters of hundred-proof stupidity,—people tormented by inferiority into some illicit assertiveness,—these are the kinds of characters the stories picture; and in poems the writers appear often most determined to insist that things are not what they have ever seemed.

FROM PETER PAN TO PLUTARCH

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The Fretful Porpentine

"Point Counter Point," by Aldous Huxley; Chatto & Windus, Mussons, Toronto; price, \$3.00.

By S. H. HOOKE.

HAVING just finished reading Mr. Aldous Huxley's latest book for the second time, I am irresistibly reminded of a story. The two children had been left alone in the house. They employed the priceless period of liberty by looking up in the telephone book all the people who rejoiced in the name of Smellie, and proceeded to call them up in order, saying, "Are you Smellie? What are you going to do about it?" Mr. Huxley has frequently been described as the "enfant terrible" of contemporary writers, and in this book he has collected a large number of people whose smells are extremely distasteful to him, and has said so with a gusto and richness of description that bear witness to his intimate knowledge of the sewers of modern society.

All Mr. Huxley's points bristle like quills upon the fretful porpentine. He is filled with sacred rage, "saeva indignatio." But his rage does not make him incoherent. With a cold, deadly fury he dissects the diseased tissues of that particular section of English society which he knows so well. In that most brilliant essay in modern literary criticism, *The Strangest Necessity*, Miss Rebecca West, speaking of Swift, says—"It is not the affairs of Queen Anne's England that makes him bare his teeth with savage laughter; it is because the beginning of man is *inter facies et urinum* (as St. Augustine put it), and his end the digestion of worms."

The remark is extraordinarily appropriate to Mr. Huxley's dark and bitter laughter. It is not merely the moral chaos of a particular section of Georgian society that excites his rage. It is a similar impatience with the veil which a romantic idealism has cast about man's origin and destiny. Here is a passage which would have delighted Swift and shocked his conventional contemporaries, much as it will probably shock the same class today—"A cell had multiplied itself and become a worm, the worm had become a fish, the fish was turning into the foetus of a mammal. Marjorie felt sick and tired. Fifteen years hence a boy would be confirmed. Enormous in his robes, like a full-rigged ship, the Bishop would say: 'Do ye here in the presence of God, and of this congregation, renew the solemn promise and vow that was made in your name at your baptism?' and the ex-fish would answer with passionate conviction: 'I do.'"

In his submarine wanderings through the vast length of 600 pages Mr. Huxley elevates a periscope, so to speak, in the person of a novelist, Philip Quarles, whose notebook provides us with some welcome guidance concerning what Mr. Huxley has set himself to do. Philip meditates as follows: "A theme is stated, then developed, pushed out of shape, imperceptibly deformed, until, though still recognizably the same, it has become quite different. In sets of variations the process is carried a step further. Those incredible Diabelli variations, for example. The whole range of thought and feeling, yet all in organic relation to a ridiculous little waltz tune. Get this into a novel. How? The abrupt transitions are easy enough. All you need is a sufficiency of character and parallel, contrapuntal plots. While Jones is murdering a wife, Smith is wheeling the perambulator in the park.—A novelist modulates by reduplicating situations and characters. He shows several people falling in love, or dying, or praying, in different ways—dissembling solving the same problem."

That is the artistic plan of *Point Counter Point* in a nutshell, a contrapuntal novel. But what is the theme on which the contrapuntal variations are played? This is furnished by Mark Rampion, the painter-poet, and his wife, who represent the norm, or, let us say, a norm, from which the contrapuntal divergences spring and run their intertwining course. Mark Rampion, a genius risen from the working classes, and his wife, an aristocrat, who has repudiated her own class and its congenital stupidity, to share her husband's adventure, represent an outlook on life of which Mr. Huxley seems to approve, the just harmony of mind and body. Mr. Huxley uses Mark's genius for pictorial expression to emphasize

his theme. Rampion shows Burlap a drawing called "Fossils of the Past and Fossils of the Future"—"Curving in a magnificently sweeping S, a grotesque procession of monsters marched diagonally down and across the paper. Dinosaurs, pterodactyls, titanotheriums, diplotocases, ichthyosaurs walked, swam, or flew at the tail of the procession; the van was composed of human monsters, huge-headed creatures, without limbs or bodies, creeping slug-like on vaguely slimy extensions of chin and neck. The faces were mostly those of eminent contemporaries." The reader will be amused at the list of names attached to these monsters. But the painter expounds his thesis by pointing out that the extinct monsters died of having too much body and too little head, while the modern monsters of science and criticism are sacrificing physical and affective life to mental life.

From this central theme proceed the contrapuntal plots of Lucy Tantamount and Walter Bidlake, Elinor and Philip Quarles, Spandrell with his monstrous inverted asceticism, Everard Webley and his British Freeman, and other slighter threads. The sexual divergence from the norm particularly excites the modern Swift's rage, and receives a large part of his attention, but the other aspects of divergence also come under his lash. Perhaps the most terrible and the diverting of his satirical portraits is that of Denis Burlap whose resemblance to a well-known modern literary man is too close to be fortuitous. Huxley is a good hater, and there is nothing that he hates with such concentrated scorn as the eminent editor of the *Literary World*, with his mawkish cult of his dead wife to whom he has been consistently unfaithful, his mushy affection for St. Francis and Jesus, Burlap, "whose books were so heartfelt that they looked as though they had come from the stomach, after an emetic." The closing scene of Burlap and Beatrice in the bath, with its bitter apostrophe—"Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven," not even Swift could equal.

It is not a pleasant book, but it is a serious and very important one, and extremely stimulating. It is a good purge for spiritual pride.

A Willow Pattern

"Green Willow", by Ethel Mannin; Doubleday, Doran and Gundy, Toronto; 368 pages; \$2.00.

BY T. D. RIMMER

WITH this book, Miss Mannin should establish more firmly the reputation she gained with *Sounding Brass* and *Pilgrims*. I had the privilege of reviewing the latter novel and *Green Willow*, while totally different in theme, is marked by the same artistry, the same cognizance and acceptance of modern trends and the same fine restraint in treatment.

More and more, the better-class novel is becoming something more than a mere story. Plot is in the discard



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and the purely physical as an arena is slowly and surely yielding place to the more subtle, more intangible plane of the mind. To some authors this evolution has meant the descent of man to a sex-motivated puppet; to others it has been more enlightening and in Miss Mannin's book psychology is a lamp shedding a gentle radiance rather than an intolerable flame which destroys every cherished illusion.

Her novel is called *Green Willow*—it might just as easily have been called "The Mother", for the theme is simply the Oedipus complex, purged of grosser association and refined down to a maternal influence of which the children are acutely conscious. The willow which grew beside the house and into the life of the family is, I take it, merely a symbol of that influence which reaches out beyond the death of the mother and shapes the destiny of each of her children.

This influence, intrinsically gracious, works havoc in Michael's life and frustrates the fulfillment of Lynette. Michael searches vainly in other women for the embodiment of the grace he knew in his mother and, tortured by an obsession for mud-honey in the person of a barmaid, is finally defeated. Lynette, in the moment of decision, is frustrated by the memory of her mother made vivid by the symbol of the lightning-struck willow.

This is merely an outline. Painted in are the childhood days of Michael and Lynette's experience in a Belgian convent. These perhaps are the most exquisite parts of the book. It is here that Miss Mannin reveals her gift of penetration and her acquirement of psychology. Consciously or unconsciously, she has read the mind of a child and the proof is charmingly evident in her portrayal of Michael and Lynette as children.

She is not so fortunate in the character of Allan Byrne and his wife. Somehow they are not entirely convincing. Byrne's effeminate vacillation and inconsistency are oddly in contrast to his essential make-up and his wife, surely, is above rubies in price, in her incredible tolerance which does not even seek consolation. And the anomaly of it is that the two are so intimately friendly—a state of affairs which any depth of emotion would render impossible.

But in the portrayal of John Harran, whose life is burdened with regret for his wife, and of Michael and Lynette, she has a sure hand and at all times her prose is excellent, rising under stress to an emotional quality which is impressive.

Miss Mannin, by virtue of her past work, is already one of a notable group. She is capable of going much farther and *Green Willow* is a step in that direction. It is a sterling novel, and a memorable one, whose delicately-wrought pattern and uncompromising sincerity should bring pleasure to a wide circle of readers.

Russia at Home

"Dreiser Looks at Russia," by Theodore Dreiser; Horace Liveright, New York; 264 pages; \$3.00.

By PROF. C. R. FAY
Economics Department, University of Toronto.

THE merit of this book is that it is credible. It is written in a free style with sorry slang now and then, such as "a la the Catholic Church"; but it is vivid and discriminating, and few people could see and learn so much as Dreiser did in eleven weeks. He gives both the black and the white; and the name of Lenin elicits superlatives—"the greatest personality of our generation." It is indeed curious how Russia, after abolishing autocracy in the shape of a Tsar, is worshipping the godhead of Lenin. A personality, it seems, is necessary to man's allegiance. Over against the Kremlin stands the Master's tomb; and while his embalmed body remains where it is and as it is, Communism (the devout believe) is safe.

The Communist party is honest. The leaders leave no wealth behind them—a most tremendous fact, Dreiser calls it. It is also as ruthless as ever against suspects; and it employs without a qualm the instruments of tyranny, espionage, exile and sudden death. It is in this respect Tsarism



THEODORE DREISER
As Covarrubias sees him in "Meaning No Offense", by John Riddell.

resurrected; in new trappings it rides on Russia's ever-patient back. But instead of serving courts, capitalism and orthodoxy, it seeks to make the life of the general mass more tolerable, provided they do not question its power. "Religion is the opiate of the people," runs the official slogan, but non-political religion is winked at; and this Russia, with its back turned on Europe, looks to Education and its Red Army of Asiatics to see it safely to the shore of mental enlightenment and physical well-being.

The State controls practically all industry and trade. The system, it appears, works, though with difficulty. "The pre-war level of production has been reached and passed"; and the product is more evenly distributed, a large part of it accruing in kind. For the factory worker "pays very little rent, gets his entertainment free or at reduced prices, can be treated free in a hospital if he is sick" (in Rest-Homes, once the villas of capitalists), "and is insured against nearly every emergency." The women, too, are better off. Their economic status is equal to that of men. The community kitchen relieves them from a life of isolated house-drudgery. Though marriage and divorce are easy, this is not allowed to be used for the exploitation of the woman; and prostitution, the author claims, is decreasing steadily. But the town workers are only about 1-8 of the whole; and it is in the country that the real poverty is to be found. In order to maintain the balance between town and country, private property in land, in defiance of orthodox communism, has been permitted and encouraged. The rich peasant (the Kulak) only is harried. But poor peasants and American tractors make an inharmonious partnership; and therefore Russia still lives on the verge of famine.

Extremes meet. This dreaming people, who have no idea of being "on time" or "snappy," who desire a shorter working day (it is now 8 hours, and about to be reduced to 7) in order that they may think and talk and practise art in their leisure time, look to the U.S.A. to teach them the mechanical marvels whereby their deliverance will be accomplished. The advertisement of an American cream separator adorns the office wall of Russia's Hollywood. For, as Stalin has said, "the union of Russian revolutionary inspiration with the American practical spirit is the essence of practical Leninism." Traveling in filthy trains that are apt to run 15 hours late, watching the struggles of a wild girl child (a stowaway on a Black Sea steamer) or the exposed corpse of a fat, bearded Russian in a funeral procession, suffering the cheerlessness of a Russian hotel with its leaking bath-tap, which it takes a soviet of workers to repair, the author longs for the efficiency, the decency, the security and absence of bodily pain which his own country has achieved. Nevertheless he feels that Russia has its compensations. There are no extremes of poverty and riches. New values, social and intellectual, are pushing their way through this strange economic soil. Education in the towns is a red-hot reality. Work is a joy, and everybody desires to be doing, albeit at his or her own pace. It is indeed a crazy patchwork of new and old, of mechanism and man, of the dia-



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bolical and the ideal; and Dreiser wishes the Russian adventure the success which it seems to him to be obtaining.

And yet there is something lacking. Dreiser was delighted with the Russian restaurant in which mine tattered host played Brahms and Chopin to his guests, but are not he and others like him fiddling over the Death of Liberty? For myself, I do not desire economic salvation or musical entertainment, if, meanwhile, I must live between millstones which will grind me to death should I lift my voice against violence and give tongue to the truth that is in me. And I feel no small sympathy with the Kulak who is now, according to the current press, in open, spasmodic revolt against a regime which demands his foodstuffs and refuses him a fair price for the fruits of his toil.

Gently Falls the Dew

"The Mountain and other stories" by St. John G. Ervine; Macmillans, Toronto; 237 pages; \$2.00.

BY MERRILL DENISON.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Ervine has written some four or five capable and finely wrought novels, his reputation on this continent is founded more upon his achievements as a dramatist than as a writer of fiction. Latterly, since becoming the guest conductor of the dramatic columns of the New York World, the enviable reputation which he held in England, has won for him an increasing public on this continent.

All of Mr. Ervine's work is marked by the same qualities. Whether it be a novel or a play, an essay or a criticism, one recognizes the honesty and sincerity of a studious craftsman. Mr. Ervine is also a gentleman. One can never recall when he was bright and witty and devastating at the expense of the thing he criticized. Nor is he ever slovenly. He always pays himself and his public the compliment of doing whatever he sets his hand to as well as he knows how.

In "John Ferguson" and "Jane Clegg", his two famous plays, his best was very good indeed. "John Ferguson," it will be recalled, was the play which gave The Theatre Guild of New York its first great success, both artistic and financial, and so contributed, quite substantially, to laying the corner stone for what has become the finest theatre in the world. Had Ervine done nothing more he would have America his debtor for an amount that will probably never be repaid.

His best, again, was very good in the novels "The Foolish Lovers" and "The Wayward Man," although one did not feel for them the enthusiasm one felt for his plays. Like his book of personal essays, "Some Impressions of My Elders," the novels were well wrought and well mannered but they did not excite one, as did the plays, to midnight discussions, or provoke one to hurried telephone calls that friends might be advised of new joys on which their souls could fatten.

Nor, to be frank, does the book under consideration, "The Mountain" and other stories. While the many admirable qualities of Mr. Ervine are present, force and incisiveness seem lacking. He has, apparently, looked on little incidents of life, and found them interesting; not significant but simply interesting; and in a very well mannered way, he has put them down just as he found them with no attempt to make them any more interesting. In the short, short story, as most of these stories are, it seems to me that there should be significance. The story should be something like a flash light which illuminates, for a harsh instant, and, through the deliberate or accidental arrangement of the shadows, makes unescapably significant some scene from life.

Mr. Ervine's collection does not do this. For what it does do, one cannot do better than quote the jacket, which is an unusually honest one. "Little episodes from life—pictures of real people in their great or little moments—kindly people, lonely people, hard-working faithful people, each with his pet ambition. There is no satire, just understanding and humour, and a sympathetic portrayal of many types of human nature."

It strikes us that Mr. Ervine's American publishers felt that his visit to this continent, out of justice to both Mr.



ST. JOHN ERVINE
Caricature by Low, in his volume "Lions and Lambs" (Cape-Nelson, Toronto).

Ervine and themselves, should be celebrated by the publication of something from his pen, and that "The Mountain" was the only manuscript he had at hand to still their importunities.

Myopic Virtue

"Lily Christine" (The Story of a Good Woman); by Michael Arlen; Doubleday, Doran & Gundy, Toronto; 307 pages; Price \$2.00.

BY NATHANIEL A. BENSON.

THERE can be no doubt whatever that Michael Arlen, the illustrious literary refugee from Mustapha Kemal's land, is considered a great novelist—by his publishers at least. For his latest novel "Lily Christine" has been issued by Messrs. Doubleday, Doran and Gundy in most handsome fashion, with an aesthetic touch that might even please the ultra-fastidious M. Arlen himself. He is known to be a very natty fellow, second only to M. Adolphe Menjou in the selection of cravats and weskits, but the bon-ton chic of his latest opus must meet even his hypercritical standards. In exterior, "Lily Christine" is perfect—and now let us examine the lady herself.

The title is supplemented by the encouraging words "The Story of a Good Woman", a rather rare topic in latter-day fiction. Perhaps Mr. Arlen has set down those hopeful words in order to allay the moral suspicions of those who remember one Iris March who wore a Green Hat with a Byronic swagger all her own. The great visible difference between Iris and Lily Christine is that Iris appeared innocuous and wrought evil, whereas Lily appears evil and is a darn sight purer than the driven snow. Lily is a very beautiful, passionate ultra-modern lady, who stays overnight with a gentleman who refrains, and she is also given to the harmless Asquithian habit of entertaining or rather chatting with, friends in her boudoir. All goes along very pleasantly until Lily's husband decides that instead of new mistresses, he desires a new wife, and it is with considerable ease that the moral lady whom he has chosen persuades him to sue Lily on the grounds of moral turps. Lily, as one remarked before, is innocent and unsuspecting, but she has a habit of seeming guilty, and consequently of making it a very easy thing for her husband to change wives. That is the orbit of the plot—marital infidelity, real or imaginary, and on that theme the innuendo-loving Michael is as much at home as a dinosaur in the Triassic Period.

As for the people of the story, not one is real, and even fewer than this are possible human beings. Lily Christine is a vestal who touches pitch and turns it to snow, her husband is a big stupid scoundrel who has the last word when he should have been fed to the Trafalgar Lions, and Lily's two gallant gentlemen-friends, Rupert Harvey,



English journalist, and Andrew Ambardi, Greek dipsomaniac are so easy-going, utterly imbecilic, and bovinely dumb that they could never appear outside of the walls of Colney Hatch. Arlen's villain, Ivor Summerest is a great English cricketer and lecher, who is loved by his public despite the fact that his morals are those of a Hollywood police-dog. Of course, in this respect the novelist is trying to show that you may privately injure the community in any way you please, provided that you are publicly a pillar of the aforesaid community.

Briefly the story is that of a careless, lovely, essentially "right" lady whose husband is a great cricketer and rotter. Lily overlooks her Ivor's idiosyncrasies with feminine "pieces of nonsense", and behaves in a way that is simultaneously innocent yet incriminating. When the amorous Ivor eventually meets a great British actress, Mrs. Abbey, he falls in love with her and is persuaded by her to divorce Lily Christine on the usual grounds. Lily doesn't mind for herself, but she hates to think of Ivor being coddish enough to cast anti-conjugal reflections on her moral and gallant gentlemen-friends. In the end, Lily who is terribly short-sighted physically as well as socially, steps out without her horn-rims and steps into a fast-travelling motor—exactly the same type of suicide indulged in by the green-hatted Iris March when there was only one way Out.

Arlen is a very clever fellow, but his style is more annoying than a ballad in the original Anglo-Saxon. He appears to know smart society, to know his epigram, and the process of novel-writing, but, my dear, he is so very obvious!

A Great Sea Captain

"Sir Martin Frobisher" by Wm. McFee; Macmillans, Toronto; 288 pages and maps; \$3.75.

BY J. A. CARLYLE.

THIS latest volume of The Golden Hind Series has been written to do justice to the memory of a great sea-captain of whom one would gladly know more. The absence of any subtlety in this unlettered Yorkshireman would seem, at first glance, to simplify the biographer's task but the difficulty lies in creating a life-like figure from the few known details of Frobisher's life, long periods of which are blanks, for he was "one of those seamen who never wrote home." Moreover, while one of the greatest explorers and sea-fighters of Elizabeth's day, he is not so dashing as Drake nor so tragic as Raleigh. Of his private life and character little is known, for "he was lacking in the winning personality which might have drawn a possible biographer to share his fortunes." Despite the author's best efforts he does not stand forth a clear-cut figure but is wrapped, as it were, in a sea-mist. Had the writing-table been as congenial to him as the quarter-deck, or had there been a Boswell or a Samuel Pepys in his circle of friends, how different it would have been! It is evident that he was a strict disciplinarian and hot-tempered, although the present editor is of the opinion that too much has been made of this. In these pages he is pictured not as a truculent commander but as a sensible and valiant officer in the Queen's service who played some part at least in founding the splendid traditions of the British navy.

He first came into notice as a pirate—or so at least a more settled age would have called him—along the

Guinea coast, but before long he won the regard of Elizabeth who sent him to Ireland. Thus we may associate him with many another gallant English gentleman who set out to pacify that unhappy island, 'that Commonwealth of Woe' to quote Raleigh's graphic phrase, with no other remedy than a futile terrorism. Within a year we find him back in London without resources and heartily sick of the Irish whom neither mildness nor fury could placate.

It is now that we come to Frobisher's obsession for many a year, his belief in a road to Cathay by the North-West passage. In 1576 we find him setting out for the Unknown in two egg-shells, the larger having a displacement of twenty-five tons! Separated from his companion vessel he found himself hemmed in by polar ice with a crew of thirteen, several of whom were sick, in a craft so low amidships that an active man could spring from a row boat on to her deck! "Such episodes are the gauges of the achievements of these great days. Small ships and great souls. Miserable equipment and marvellous spiritual resources. Twenty tons burthen and new worlds ahead."

On his third voyage he entered what we now know as Hudson Straits. Had he kept on, he would have discovered the great inland sea to westward but winter was drawing near and he was handicapped by the Queen's orders to dig for gold. It is interesting to note that an American naval officer over two hundred and eighty years later discovered traces of his camp and one of the mines of iron pyrites his men had so painfully dug, thereby proving that he had sailed well up the Straits. "It placed in its true position the achievements of the man who was first in those stormy seas, who pressed westward before Hudson and northward before Davis, who attempted the first colony in North America and who carried the first missionary to hold a Christian Communion of the English Church in the Western World."

After his return from the Spanish Main, where as Vice-admiral under Drake he sought to cripple the power of Philip, "that masterpiece of leaden-footed incompetence," Frobisher was put in charge of the Dover patrol and there in the treacherous Narrow Seas he trained officers and crews for the day when the Great Armada should come. The reader will find a lively de-



WILLIAM MCFEE

A caricature by Gene Markey.

scription of this sea-fight and Frobisher's part therein.

In his estimate of Elizabeth's character the author may seem unduly severe but he is not alone in considering her of "a cold, coarse-grained, calculating nature without a spark of generous warmth or even pardonable passion"—I quote from Cyril E. Robinson's recent four-volume History of England. At a time when she had in the Tower half a million pounds sterling, and an undiminished credit on the Continent and when the safety of the realm depended upon holding the seas, her parsimony passes understanding. The following order to the fleet for March 12, 1588, the year of the Armada, is too grimly humorous, at this distance, not to be quoted verbatim.

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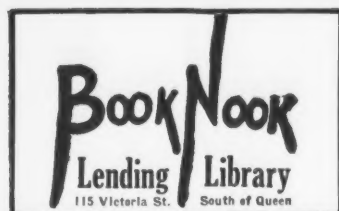
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Heroic Mould

"Rockbound," by Frank Parker Day;
Doubleday, Doran & Gundy, Toronto;
292 pages; \$2.00.

By RAYMOND KNISTER.

ROCKBOUND is a distinguished piece of work, and I hope that Frank Parker Day can be counted a Canadian, for we have only too few novelists who could be reckoned as his peers.

Some time ago I discovered a short story of his, only one—in *Harper's Magazine* for September, 1923. It was really a novelette, and as expansive as to material as it was as to size, dealing as it did with New Brunswick characters, giant lumbermen. The breath of life was in it, and it would grace any anthology did its length not rule it out.

Then a year or so ago *River of Strangers*, Frank Parker Day's first novel, came out. It proved to be a story of the northern outposts; not, perhaps, phenomenal, but distinctly a cut above the average. The characters lived, the background seemed well done, the plot turned on a circumstance which could transpire nowhere else. Possibly, the author had never been in the sub-Arctic regions.

Rockbound takes place among the islands, strewn with fishing-camps and lighthouses, off presumably the coast of Newfoundland. Perhaps the author has never been there either, though that is doubtful. But whether or not he visited any of these scenes—he was born, as a matter of fact, in New Brunswick, and has been living and teaching in Pennsylvania—Mr. Day assuredly has observed men where they are men, according to the slighting wheeze. He makes them speak and act like the creatures they are.

David Jung comes to *Rockbound* as a lad of eighteen, an orphan, to claim his inheritance from old Uriah Jung. Uriah is a sort of patriarchal king of the fishing island, if the idea of benignance can be taken away from the word patriarchal. He is a hard old boy, who is determined that nobody in his family shall do less than his share toward the aggrandizement of the Jungs. But on the same island is a rival family, the Krauses, with Anapest as empress. These two tribes battle continuously. David belongs by relationship to both, so that when Uriah is reluctant to take him in as a sharing fisherman, he threatens to join the other side. He takes his place and in six years has accumulated a bit of property, boats, nets, and buildings.

The *mores* of the place are very crude, and so is the conversation. The author does not blink them. There is nothing here of the evangelical or the idyllic. Rather does the story, its swift telling, and the full-lunged men and women call for the word epic. Epic breadth of material and of language.

Uriah Jung's daughter, Tamar, wishes to marry David. The bargaining between the two men by which her wish is accomplished reveals both of them. But the story is not a romance, and shortly we find Tamar dying in childbirth, and David falling in love with the schoolteacher, a girl from the mainland, of fishing parentage. He learns to read and write. His partnership with his father-in-law is strained by the death of his wife and by the fact that Uriah wants one of his sons to marry Mary. And Mary's father supports Uriah; they are both men of substance.

Added to this, David's great friend, Gershom Born, keeper of the lighthouse, son of the wise man of the islands, who read poetry books and subdued his enemies as much by his ballads about them as with his fists, Gershom, free drinker and lover, wanted to marry Mary. He is, perhaps, the most memorable character in a book where nearly all the characters are distinct.

Vicissitude and change have their part over a stretch of years, issues are changed, people moved about, and the outcome seems decided by inevitable forces waiting upon chance. The result is an impression of life as a whole on the islands which is very convincing. And then, be it repeated, living persons grace the pages, carrying us along through their uncalculated meannesses and greatnesses, we have about all that may be demanded of a novel.



Woodcut by J. J. Larkins

New Lamps for Old

"The Mediocrat," by Nalbro Bartley;
Doubleday, Doran and Gundy, Toronto;
\$2.00.

BY JEAN GRAHAM

THE title of this book is somewhat puzzling to those who have not studied the modern woman. The Mediocrat, as seen in Hilda Reynolds, is the capable, affectionate wife and mother, heedful of all household interests and responsive also to public service. Opposed to her is Vesta Critchlow, utterly selfish and lawless, recognizing no responsibility—an egocrat. The book is powerfully written, presenting a problem which we see on every hand today—the soul-less woman whose favorite amusement is wrecking other women's homes. Vesta has been divorced several times and has revelled in the possession of five husbands. Finally, Hilda tells her the truth about her flimsy soul in no uncertain terms:—

"Morality is not a mere matter of geography or Latin temperament versus Nordic heredity. It is one of unselfish intelligence and endless discipline. Don't you realize that it is an egotistic crime to take more than one man, merely to prove to a gaping audience that you are able to do so? Almost any woman can attract almost any man, if she knows no barriers and concentrates all her talent and time upon that one objective. But why waste the time? And oneself? Men are so stupid when conquered! They so adore being told that they are not understood. That, plus reading poetry aloud, plus making good coffee is almost all there is to the trick. Presto change—the deed is done. Then you start wondering whom else you can lure to your side."

"The Mediocrat" is witty and true and worth reading twice.

"Those in Peril on the Sea"

"Second Cabin" by Mary Heaton Vorse;
Horace Liveright, New York; 319
pages; \$2.00.

BY MADGE MacBETH

PSYCHOLOGISTS excepted, it is doubtful if anyone could look with pleasurable anticipation to an ocean voyage in the second cabin, after reading Mrs. Vorse's book. Second class passengers may differ only in the matter of a ticket from First, only in geographical location from Third, which if true, promises a memorable experience of any kind of crossing. But then, Mrs. Vorse did not set out to write steamship propaganda, so if ocean travel declines, it's none of her concern.

Her book is extraordinary—a frenzy of nationalities, personalities and temperaments—good, bad, fluid, static—thrown against a background of tempest during a passage from Germany to the United States. At first, you meet just ordinary people; the precocious child who plays the piano with iron fingers, "picture brides" going to marry unknown men, real brides, predatory spinsters, viciously virtuous matrons, New York, to achieve what? "Second-class" restrained men, consciously unrestrained men—a congeries of characters found on any vessel. Also,

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At the Mercury in
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there is the storm. As it gathers in
fury, as illness and terror claim most
of the group, the familiar, covering
shell dissolves, and you see people
weighed down by the sense of each
other's nearness, spiritually naked,
looking as though they had drunk a
philter of desolation. The hidden quali-
ties that only great emotions expose,
stand out sharp and clear.

Then you are no longer reading, but
bracing yourself to meet the awful heave
of the stricken ship, and the panic that
prevails. You stagger from the hysteria
below to the foul air of the smoking
room, and sit paralyzed when Fechter
rushes to the deck and plunges over-
board. Even the faith of *Grandma
Grube* does not prevent you from feel-
ing sick and battered.

Romance centres around *Christiansen*
who cares tenderly for the wife he does
not love, and loves *Elsa* for whom he
cannot care. On landing, *Elsa* is to
marry a man she has never seen, un-
less she accepts *Lefty's* proposal to be-
come his wife and later, to *Chris-
tiansen*. The climax is swift. At the
very end, you dangle in mid-air while
the passengers surge into the veins of
New York, to achieve... what? "Sec-
ond Cabin" recalls Conrad's "Typhoon",
but where the latter describes the sea-
man's storm, the former shows that
of the passengers. It is particularly
vivid by reason of the Vestris disaster.

Great Writing About Prison

(Continued from Page 5)

rate finished, it in 1927 was a much
more accomplished artist than the
e. e. Cummings (to use his own earlier
spelling) who acquired the material for
it ten years ago. There are still traces
of unnecessary juvenile provocativeness
and there are still a few pointless pec-
uliarities of style, but they are few in
comparison with the immense number
of astonishingly happy and dexterous
descriptive phrases with which the
writer has succeeded in hitting off, not
merely the external facts of a scene or
event, but the very color which it as-
sumed from the atmosphere of impris-
onment—an atmosphere so utterly un-
imaginable to the vast majority of book
readers. There are moments when Mr.
Cummings is still self-conscious about
his artistic method (ten years ago there
would have been no moments when he
was not), as when he enunciates the
fact:

"That for an educated gent or lady,
to create is first of all to destroy—that
there is and can be no such thing as
authentic art until the *bons truces*
(whereby we are taught to see and
imitate on canvas and in stone and by
words this so-called world) are entirely
and thoroughly and perfectly annihi-
lated by that vast and painful process
of Unthinking which may result in a
minute bit of purely personal feeling."

Which is, of course, third-year col-
lege-boy stuff, and while true, of no im-
portance until you can act on it with-
out bothering about it. Which Mr.
Cummings now very emphatically can
do. Let us take as example the descrip-
tion of the arrival of a party of
four new prisoners (when one has be-
come chummy with the old prisoners
one has always a prejudice against
newcomers):

"The front rank was made up of an
immensely broad-shouldered, hipless and
consequently triangular man in blue
trousers, belted with a piece of ordinary
rope, plus a thick-set, ruffianly person-
age the most prominent part of whose
accoutrements were a pair of hideous
whiskers. I leaped to my feet and
made for the door, thrilled in spite of
myself. By the, in this case, shifty
blue eyes, the pallid hair, the well-knit
form of the rope's owner I knew in-
stantly a Hollander. By the coarse
brutal features half hidden in the pir-
atical whiskers, as well as by the heavy,
mean, wandering eyes, I recognized
with equal speed a Belgian. Upon its
shoulders the front rank bore a large
box, blackish, well-made, obviously very
weighty, which box it set down with a
grunt of relief hard by the cabinet.
The rear rank marched behind in a
somewhat symmetrical manner: a
young, stupid-looking, clear-complex-
ioned fellow (obviously a farmer, and
having expensive black puttees and a
handsome cap with a shiny black leather
visor) slightly preceded a tall, gliding,
thin, unjudgable personage, who
peeped at every one quietly and
solemnly from beneath the visor of a

somewhat large, slovenly, cloth cap,
showing portions of a lean, long, in-
cognizable face upon which sat or
rather drooped a pair of moustachios
identical in character with those which
are sometimes pictorially attributed to
a Chinese dignitary—in other words, the
moustachios were exquisitely narrow,
homogeneously downward, and made of
something like black corn-silk."

This, be it noted, is not an attempt
to describe the four personages as the
author subsequently came to know
them; it is an attempt, and it seems
to me an extraordinarily successful one,
to isolate precisely those features which
would instantly strike the attention of
a prisoner, out of all the innumerable
features of the outward aspect of four
men who are to be his fellow-prisoners
for nobody knows how many days,
weeks, months, years. This is a por-
trait of four men of whom the artist
as yet knows nothing. But the same
method—that is to say, the same un-
canny selection of the right details—
can give us the impression of another
prisoner after weeks of intimacy have
revealed the very secret springs of his
nature, can tell us how Mr. Cummings
feels about him now after all these
years. I did not intend to quote any
more, but I cannot resist illustrating
this point with the end of the chapter
on Jean the Nigger:

"—Boy, Kid, Nigger with the strut-
ting muscles—take me up into your
mind once or twice before I die (you
know why: just because the eyes of
me and you will be full of dirt some
day). Quickly take me up into the
bright child of your mind, before we
both go suddenly all loose and silly
(you know how it will feel). Take me
up (carefully; as if I were a toy) and
play carefully with me, once or twice,
before I and you go suddenly all limp
and foolish. Once or twice before you
go into great Jack roses and Ivory—
(once or twice, Boy, before we together
go wonderfully down into the Big Dirt
laughing, bumped with the last dark-
ness)."

In which passage, I suggest, the do-
main of prose is extended a little bit
further than it has yet reached in one
particular direction; though that fact
may not be obvious until the passage
has been read in its proper context.
Readers who are not interested in, and
alert to, style will not care for the
book. It is neither a shocker nor a
thriller.

The Land is Full of Voices

(Continued from Page 6)

laghan was born in Toronto but has
not migrated anywhere yet, and we can
hope for several books from him with
Canadian settings. The present ex-
ample of his work is a novelette, *An
Autumn Penitent*.

The first thing that the reader un-
accustomed to Morley Callaghan's work
will notice is that he tries to idealize
nothing, least of all his characters.
Where another writer would try to get
us into Lottie's frame of mind, he
says: "Looking directly at Lottie he
saw that she was hurrying, excited be-
cause Hodgins the young man from the
Baptist College in the city was
holding the first important service down
the road." No doubt that was all there
(Continued on Page 21)



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Who has brought out a new volume of
critical essays, "Strange Necessity"
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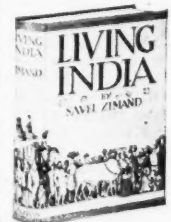
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GOOD
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MARRIAGE AND MOTHERHOOD

BY MARGARET LAWRENCE

"The Truth About Birth Control": A Guide for Medical, Legal and Sociological Students; by George Ryley Scott, F.R.A.I., F.P.S., F.P.C. (Lond.), F.Z.S.; T. Werner Laurie Ltd., London, England.

"The Doctor Looks at Marriage and Medicine," by Joseph Collins, M.D., Founder of the Neurological Institute; Doubleday, Doran-Gundy, Toronto.

"Motherhood in Bondage"; from the files of fifteen years' correspondence on birth control, by Margaret Sanger; Brentano-Carrier, Montreal. \$3.50

EVERYBODY, married or single, is writing about marriage. One would assume, with all the writing, that this was a time when one might advisedly dispense with marrying, and acquaint oneself sufficiently with the problems thereof by reading a book. And, certainly, if one should read them all, there would be left to one no fragment of an illusion. That might be entirely advantageous. Most of the books say so. But a good book that is very old says that the truth is like a sword with two sharpened edges, and is likely as not to injure its possessor, unless it be held with something beyond itself, which is wisdom. That, of course, makes things in no way easier, for wisdom is hardly to be insured, and knowledge is, at the least, able to be measured. It is conceivable that wisdom comes quietly after much time has been spent upon the reviewing of knowledge. A long time after. So, it may be that when all these books upon the relation of the sexes are thoroughly considered, and every social experiment has been tabulated, a sexual wisdom will be realized. Though that is only a hope. For sexual choice and ethical conduct are confusing individual matters, and it becomes, for all our intellectual freedom, increasingly difficult to generalize with any spiritual security for each and all of us.

Birth control is not a new idea. Savage women commit infanticide as a matter of course. When a civilized traveller reproached the women of one of the South American Indian tribes for this practice, he was informed curtly that men had no business to meddle with the affairs of women. Civilized women have also committed infanticide. It was said to be the most common crime in Western Europe from the Middle Ages down to the end of the Eighteenth century. And this, in spite of the most terrible punishments meted by the law upon women who resorted to it. Infanticide can be detached, and therefore checked, but the crime which has succeeded it, since the Eighteenth century, in western civilization, is not so easy to detect, and therefore almost impossible to check. Abortion. But, according to such imperfect records as are, in the nature of things, possible to obtain, it is increasing, and this, in spite of the rigidity of the law. It is awful. Think for the moment of the state of mind of a woman who murders her child, either after birth, or before. It is not like other murder. She is killing part of herself. She is driven to it. And before she is condemned the cause should be sought, and this also should be remembered, that she takes a great risk, and has usually come to the place where to her it is immaterial whether or not she lives.

Now, birth control, or rather the wide-spread knowledge of its technique, is the only way, human nature being what it is, to check the crime of abortion.

Though there are many people who cannot see any difference between the two things. But that does not mean there is no difference.

BRITISH law does not look upon contraception, or the teaching of it, as an illegal offense. Now and then there is an attempt to suppress the public dissemination of birth control methods in England, usually on the complaint that it encourages irregularity of moral conduct, as doubtless it does, but these attempts have

never succeeded in affecting the laws of Great Britain. In the United States it is quite otherwise. Section 211 of the Penal Code of the United States makes it a criminal offense to give, in writing or in speech any information upon the various methods of birth control. However, it is one thing to have a law, and another to see that it is obeyed, and the prohibition amendment proved. In Canada, the publications of Marie Stopes, M. D., with their simple advice upon the safety of some methods and the danger of others, were banned, and not, as is generally believed, through the interference of the Roman Catholic Church. The Church, it is true, wherever it has power, does not countenance such practice and such teaching. It believes that knowledge is in the hands of the selfish and the weak is unwise, and that to give to the human race mechanical and chemical information that would

too many mouths to feed but because it is advantageous to financiers to have small crops, for that means increased value, and increased profits. He believes that wars are caused, not by the necessity to find an outlet for population, but in order to take control of markets. He states that the birth rate is falling in Europe, not because people are practising birth control surreptitiously, but because civilization itself is enervating. And in defiance of all the bogies raised by excited statesmen concerned about race-suicide, he quotes Holland as having the highest birth rate in Europe; and in Holland birth-control has the recognition and the moral support, if not financial, of the government. Which goes to prove that people like to have babies, and are especially anxious to have them when they are not under the compulsion of ignorance, and can do as they see fit.

he has to hedge its most important consideration. He does it very genially, in order that the reader won't notice. It is a pity.

"THE DOCTOR LOOKS AT MARRIAGE AND MEDICINE." There is a touch of interesting levity in the title, though one assumes that it was not intentional. Not that one would deplore such an intention. Laughter solves many a problem, and there is something preposterously comic in the emotional storms of people. Except, of course, when one is oneself involved.

Dr. Collins is friendly. You will read him easily, and you will be assimilating a good deal more than you realize. There is a richness and variety of experience behind him, and that has taught him the danger of being dogmatic about the rules in human relationships. He is aware that cases are individual, that marriage, while it is an accepted, and a more or less respected institution, is at the same time concerned with the happiness of two persons, and that happiness may be just as important as an institution. He also knows, being dogmatic about the rules in the mind of an individual, and that much can be done with the mind, and also that very little is done. In one chapter, *The Neurologist's Progress*, he emphasizes the immediate necessity of including the study of mental processes in the medical courses, and of all practising physicians spending a year in the observation of psychiatric cases. But, the most valuable chapters in the book are concerned with women. He writes with the decision of an expert upon the nervous disorders that are produced by the possessiveness of women. Not only in the women themselves, but in those who are the subjects of possession. He calls this part of the book, *Woman as Monster*. It is startling. We have accustomed ourselves to regard the love of women as something holy. The love of a good woman. Uplifting, purifying, steady. He shows how it becomes stifling to a man. Now, this is something for women to reflect upon. It is the careful opinion of an eminent neurologist, and is based upon his knowledge of the minds of his patients, and everything concerning them. He tells how frequently this love is diverted by circumstances, and spends itself upon a favourite son, and how it weakens the fibre of the young man. Dr. Collins might, with good effect, have confined himself to this subject. It is much needed; and the more so, as emotional parasitism in women is mostly unconscious, and very hard to avoid when there is in the nature a deep capacity for devotion. To love, and to remain spiritually aloof. It demands the vigilance of the new psychologist, and the fine balance of a very old philosopher. It is a lot to expect of a woman. It is a lot to expect of an uncertain attraction between men and women. But it is the one way to ensure happiness between men and women in love.



JACKET DESIGN FOR "MY BROTHER JONATHAN"
A new novel by Francis Brett Young.

secure its control of its reproductive function is putting altogether too much confidence in imperfect human nature. The objection of the Church is absolutely sound, if you look upon the mystical aspect of our lives. We are decidedly unworthy, and in no way fit to control our own destinies. But, neither are we, from this aspect, fit for the creativeness of parenthood. Though, as parenthood is a positive result of an ordained impulse, it lends itself to interpretation as a fate beyond our individual selves.

Thus, you see, the question of birth control is bound to the long argument of the individual against ecclesiastical authority, or against racial obligations, or against the claims of the state.

And it is intensified, in this generation, because of the change in the economic status of women.

Dr. Scott points out that there is a good deal of nonsense abroad under the aegis of birth control propaganda. It will not solve the problems of the poor, nor make war impossible; and it is not necessary to limit populations. He has satisfied himself by the study of the statistics of sociology that poverty is not caused by large families but by the manipulations of high finance which produces conditions allowing one individual to be rich through the poverty of a hundred of his fellows; that the shortage of food is not caused by their being

Dr. Scott's book is divided into two sections, the second of which I have outlined in the foregoing paragraph. The first part is technical, and is extremely valuable to the medical profession, and to those who are interested in the subject sociologically.

The women in England who have devoted themselves to the cause of birth control have said over and over again that the absolute need of the time is for research upon contraception by reputable scientists. Dr. Scott is a response. His book is quiet and sane. He might have been better advised to have held himself to the physiological side of the question.

The theoretical chapters, while they are interesting, are not so important; though he does lay a lot of false doctrine on the part of enthusiastic contraceptionists and indicates the harm they do their cause. He brings it to this: birth control cannot justly be advocated, except as the innate right of the human being, and that while this right, as a simple individual matter, is itself open to philosophic debate, it remains a fact that individualism is gaining ground, and birth control with it.

If you read Dr. Collins' book after Dr. Scott's you will be struck with a difference which without any doubt goes back to the difference between British and American law. Over Dr. Collins is the shadow of the Comstock law. So, when he discusses marriage,

If you read Margaret Sanger's *MOTHERHOOD IN BONDAGE*, you will be persuaded that human happiness depends upon exact knowledge of the technique of contraception. It is not quite true; but it is true enough to make Margaret Sanger's book one of the most important publications of the year. More than that. From the point of view of a woman interested in the emancipation of women it is one of the most important documents ever printed. And as far as the advocacy of birth control is concerned, its publication is a magnificent manoeuvre. It is unanswerable. It is final. It is composed of letters from women. All manner of women. And all saying one thing. That they have a right to know how to control their fertility. Most of them say a good deal more. That their lives have been wrecked by lack of knowledge. And they are all of them married women. All of them express a love for children, but

(Continued on Page 19)



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By J. LEWIS MILLIGAN.

THE age of miracles is always passing. A new marvel no sooner dawns upon the human mind than it begins to fade into the light of common knowledge.

Alexander Graham Bell was no magician, but he did something in real life which even his beloved Shakespeare hesitated at doing in fanciful drama, when he made Puck declare, "I'll put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes." Bell did it in less than a second.

When young Bell, at the age of 28, entered the office of Prof. Joseph Henry, in the year 1875, such a thing as the actual transmission of the human voice beyond the range of vocal powers was unknown in the earth. The professor was an old man, at the end of a brilliant scientific career, while Bell was unknown and had very little knowledge of electricity. Bell was a teacher of oratory and an expert in voice production, which he taught to deaf and dumb children. In the course of his studies of the tympanum of the human ear, the young teacher, with characteristic thoroughness, had secured a complete ear from one of the hospitals for experimental purposes. He was not at that time thinking of the telephone, but used the aural organ for the purpose of registering the vibrations of vowel sounds, with a view to making them "visible" to the deaf. It was while studying these vibrations that the idea of the telephone emerged.

Graham Bell tells of his epoch making interview with Prof. Henry in the following terms:

"I told him that on passing an intermittent current of electricity through an empty helix of insulated copper wire, a noise could be heard proceeding from the coil. . . . He started up, and said, 'Is that so?'"

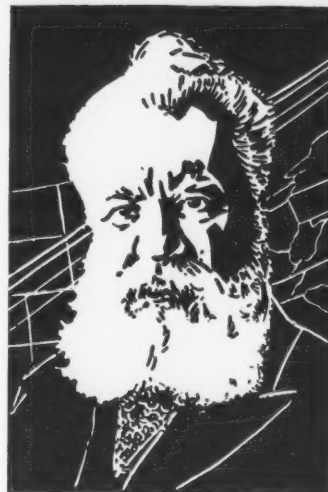
That was the first utterance of surprise at the possibility of the miracle of the telephone, and it was not long before the entire world was sitting up and saying, "Is that so?"

"And it was so," is the only comment made by the writer of the Book of Genesis after the utterance of each divine fiat, and the narrative proceeds to the next miracle of creation. Bell created the telephone and the world sat up for a moment in astonishment; the next moment it settled down to the use of the miraculous contrivance, as though it had known all about it before, but had forgotten it for the moment. Plato has a notion somewhere, which he puts into the mouth of Socrates, I think, that all knowledge is merely reminiscence. This may account for the complacent manner in which mankind accepts the apparently inexhaustible marvels of modern science.

Alexander Graham Bell appears to have been predestined to invent the telephone. For three generations the Bells practiced the profession of teachers of elocution and voice production. The first Alexander Bell began as a shoemaker at St. Andrews, Scotland, graduated as a comedian, an interpreter of Shakespeare, and finished in fairly affluent circumstances in London as an expert in correcting defects of speech. It is rather odd, by the way, to note the important part that the works of Shakespeare played in the professional activities of the three generations of Bells. From the evidence set forth in this narrative of their lives, a good case might be made out for crediting the Bard of Avon with the invention of the telephone. One of the first utterances over the wire was the soliloquy from Hamlet—"To be or not to be, that is the question."

The profession of teacher of voice production and "visible speech" was handed down to Graham Bell through his father, who came to Canada to save his only surviving son from threatening tuberculosis, which had taken off his other two sons in their young manhood. The little family settled on a farm at Tutelo Heights, near Brantford, Ontario, where young Bell was destined, not only to extend his lease of life on this planet, but also to contract space and time by the invention of the telephone.

All doubt as to where the idea of the telephone was conceived is set at



ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL

rest by this biography, which is compiled from the records prepared by Graham Bell himself in his latter years. The following paragraph taken from the narrative is conclusive:

"Bell had conceived this 'chimerical idea' the year before, while spending the summer with his parents in Brantford, but he was occupied with his multiple telegraph at the time, and was being urged to finish it, so that the telephone had to wait."

The story of young Bell's experiments and early struggles against discouragement and difficulty, as told in this monumental volume, is one that should be read for the instruction and inspiration of the youth of today. In these days of intricately perfected and universal telephone services, it is amusing to read how the first Bell Telephone System consisted of a line of stovepipe wire strung along farm fences on the outskirts of Brantford!

Marvelous as the telephone was at its inception, there were those who were either incredulous or stupidly indifferent toward its importance and possibilities. An item which appeared in an obscure corner of the Toronto Globe of August 11, 1876, contains a very tame account of the first "long distance" call between Brantford and Tutelo Heights over the stovepipe wire. Bell seems to have been regarded by the neighbors as a "regular nut," and was locally known as "Crazy Bell."

It is evident that there were some real "nuts" in the vicinity. Hon. George Brown, the Founder of The Globe aforesaid, was a neighbor of the Bells at the time. He had a hobby for raising shorthorn cattle. Young Bell approached the editor-farmer with a view to the raising of funds to enable him to complete his experiments with the telephone. Brown appears to have regarded the proposition with extreme caninism. After lengthy cogitation the brothers Brown very generously agreed to pay Graham Bell fifty dollars per month in return for a half interest in the contrivance when completed. This agreement eventually fell through. Brown displayed the utmost stupidity in his dealings with the struggling inventor, with the result that young Bell suffered the tortures of exasperation through the negligence and delays of his patron.

Brown was probably more interested in politics than science in those days. While on a visit to England he agreed to place the patent specifications for the telephone with his London solicitors. He promised to cable Bell the moment the application for patent was made, so that it could be placed at the same time before the authorities at Washington. It appears that the further Brown got away from the inventor, the crazier the notion of a speaking telephone seemed to him. He was afraid of being laughed at, and he returned home with the papers undisturbed in the bottom of his travelling trunk. This lack of faith or foresight cost the Browns and their descendants a half interest in the Bell Telephone!

Several shots were fired at Leon Trotsky the other day, according to cable dispatches. Mr. Trotsky will be remembered as the fellow who was killed four or five times last year.—*New York Evening Post.*

Marriage and Motherhood

(Continued from Page 16)
not for more than they can bear and rear in safety.

The book is as heart-breaking as the chorus of stricken captive women in Euripides' play, *The Trojan Women*. Mrs. Sanger intended that it should be.

The women speak for themselves. They tell of their bondage, in these letters, which, by their starkness, drive into the consciousness of the reader the helpless situation of the woman who is ignorant of contraceptives, as no literary essay and no scientific treatise could. These women appeal pathetically to Margaret Sanger to set them free. They know her name. They have heard there is some mysterious way of controlling maternity. These women, in their necessity, could be duped by any charlatan. But, Margaret Sanger has no magic formula to sell them. She enrolls them in a great effort of women to demand of the law and the church and the medical profession some recognition of their plight. She wants the subject discussed. It is the right of women that they shall say when they will have children. The population is secure enough. Ask any woman. Or watch her when children are near. The desire for motherhood is there, and will be a sufficient insurance for population. To good men and women who fear that knowledge which is widespread would mean increase of illicit relations, she indicates the facts of prostitution, abandoned children and degraded women. Could anything be worse? Certainly there may be a loosening of the moral code. But not so much as is feared. Because it is likely to be settled by women. And women, with few exceptions, show little taste for sexual vagrancy. Not when they follow their own instincts. And given more power in the world, they are the less inclined to put up with it in men.

One day when Margaret Sanger's biography is written people will know about a brave woman. We may discuss birth control to-day without being ostracized. We may discuss it, whether we ourselves are married or single, without being regarded doubtfully. Bishops have mentioned it, and magazines have printed articles. We do not, as yet, debate the practicability of various methods, but the whole philosophy of the subject has been shaken out in public. That is a very big step. It is no longer a moral issue. It has become a part of a eugenic and social programme. It is discussed as such. That was not so when Mrs. Sanger began her campaign. She was a nurse. She was herself the mother of three children. She had worked among the poor, and was concerned for them, and saw that they were trapped. She believed that they were the victims of an economic system. But, being a nurse, she had an instinct for alleviation. Smaller families. She had been in Europe, and had seen birth control clinics in session in Holland. She opened one in New York. That was against the law. She was arrested and sentenced to prison. She served her term, and came out convinced of her mission. Her mission has been considerably helped by reason of her own personality. Margaret

Sanger is a beautiful woman. She is magnetic and persuasive and truly feminine. It made a difference. It made her campaign a crusade that people felt honoured to support. It took away every possible allegation of abnormality, or vice, or ugly meddling in human affairs.

She has come to believe that everything turns upon birth-control. That may be the natural exaggeration of the reformer, or, as is more than probable, it is the intuition of what may be accomplished by mothers when their motherhood is voluntary. When all their suppressed resentments have been relieved, and an even balance is struck between the love for husband and the child. She is convinced that the new race about which Walt Whitman used to write will be born when a woman can, by her knowledge and her care, look upon herself as a giver of life, and as a privilege. As Walt said; it is coming. And Margaret Sanger has had more part in its coming than is realized.

"And I say it is as great to be a woman as to be a man. And I say there is nothing greater than the mother of men."

Human Relationship

"The Feathered Nest" by Margaret Leech; Horace Liveright, New York; \$2.50.

BY P. E. THORNELOE

THE difficult question of intimate relationships is the theme of Miss Leech's most recent book. A mother who will not learn the difficult lesson of "Hands off" when her sons are growing up, and must live their own lives, is the central figure of this interesting story. Isabelle Foster, obsessed by an intense mother love, treats her rather charming husband coldly, and when he is killed by a fall from his polo pony, leaving her, at twenty-six, a handsome and wealthy widow, she refuses to give even a thought to a second marriage, but devotes herself entirely to her three babies. She glories in their dependence upon her and is satisfied no one else has any claim upon their love or loyalty; that they are completely hers. Such a love as this is bound to bring trouble to all concerned, and when the sons begin to think for themselves there is pain and suffering for everyone. In her great desire to bind her family to her, she defeats her own ends, and only succeeds in arousing antipathy. Ferdinand, the eldest, is sensitive and highly strung, and his marriage is, to his mother, a disaster. His beautiful neurotic wife, Reba, detests and fears her mother-in-law, who in turn has a jealous hatred for her, and longs to obtain complete possession of the baby grandson she devotedly loves.

Haskell, the second son, is of tougher fibre and more robust temperament, not sensitive nor particularly careful of the feelings of others, and early throws off the smothering mother arms. Carleton, the third son, who remains longest with his mother, has most to bear, and is the finest of the sons. He loves a charming girl, Linda, to whom his mother had previously been much attached, but dislikes when she learns that Carlie wishes to marry her. Some desperate struggles ensue and all the worst in Isabelle's character comes out and bursts into flame. After a period when everyone is thoroughly unhappy, she falls ill from excitement, and finally, following some wise counsel from a cousin, bows to the inevitable and settles down into a comparative calmness, and even regrets her past attitude. It is a well told story, the characters are distinct, carefully drawn types, there is no forcing of situations and the plot though unusual is consistent.

Father—"Why did you ignore that young fellow? I thought I saw you dancing with him last night."

Young Thing—"Oh, yes, I know him quite well to dance with, but not to speak to."—*Punch*.



FRANCIS BRETT YOUNG
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MUSSOLINI—MAN AND BOY

(Continued from page 4)

negligible power. It was in the early months of the war that he conceived the idea of forming a new patriotic party of young men, the "Fasci di Combattimento" which literally translated means "Bundles of Fight"—the bundles of staves which were the symbol of order in the days of the Roman Empire serving as its ensign.

In connection with the new party he founded a newspaper at Milan "Popolo d'Italia", the first number of which appeared on Nov. 15th, 1914 and in which he and his brother, Arnaldo Mussolini, carried on a campaign for Italy's participation in the war on the side of the Western Allies. In so doing they

sunk old resentments at the betrayals Italy had in the past suffered at the hands of France.

The war party carried the day and, so soon as Italy entered the conflict, Mussolini was in uniform fighting as a private soldier in the Carso in the high Alps. Briefly and with great eloquence Mussolini tells of the valor of the Italians in the war, of his humiliation after the defeat of Caporetto when the morale of the army had been undermined by "defeatist" influences, and of the great recovery at the Battle of the Piave, which he justly maintains did as much to bring victory to the Allies as any other engagement of the war.

The rest of the world has seldom stopped to think of the toll the war took of Italy.—652,000 dead, 1,000,000 wounded, of whom 450,000 were mutilated. She had destroyed (with some assistance in the way of soldiers and armaments) the Austrian power and had recovered the whole of her lost territories over which the flag of Austria had long waved. Yet when it came to the treaty negotiations at Versailles she found herself once more treated as a negligible factor. The efforts of the chief negotiators, Woodrow Wilson especially were directed toward forcing her to give up her conquests, and the colonial question vital to a country of such comparatively small area, with a very prolific population was shelved. Mussolini was the financial agent of Gabriele D'Annunzio in connection with the seizure of Fiume on the Adriatic and helped to finance that adventure whereby the poet held the city in defiance of the world for sixteen months and was maintained by subscriptions from Italians in all parts of the world.

Mussolini regards the tragedy whereby the enormous sacrifices of Italy were ignored by the powers at Versailles in 1919 and subsequent cavalier treatment of his country as the fault not so much of other powers, as of the weakness of Italian statesmen, and interneine divisions created by a large number of political parties and secret societies. The Socialists and Communists welcomed national humiliation because it would further their dream of establishing an Italian Soviet. "The power of Lenin—I admit it—had assumed a quality of potency only paralleled in mythology," he says. "He enchanted the masses. He charmed them as if they were hypnotized birdlings. Only some time afterward did the news of the dreadful Russian famine, as well as the information furnished by our mission which had gone to Russia to study Bolshevism open the eyes of the crowd to the falsity of the Russian paradise-mirage. Enthusiasm ebbed away little by little. Finally Lenin remained only as a kind banner and catchword for our political dabblers".

TO THE reader in other countries this book would be more interesting if it contained a "Who's Who" on the political figures of Italy in 1919 and a chart of political parties, so numerous, so secret, so much given to street parades and assassination. The group Mussolini despised most of all was the Masonic Party, and he is at pains to

explain that political Masonry in Italy is utterly different from Masonry in Anglo-Saxon countries,—it is, he claims a gang of materialists, corruptionists and blackmailers without patriotism or honor. He evidently considers the Italian Masons despite their "respectability" a greater menace to good government than purely criminal organizations like the Mafia and the Camorra which he has since destroyed.

Always he thought of Italy's 650,000 dead and of her million wounded. Was it for a country so sunk in bankruptcy

government everywhere was going to the dogs. Inflation of the currency, which Mussolini had strongly opposed, had its nemesis in bank failures which ruined the poverty stricken people of many cities. It was at this time that Mussolini was first summoned to private conference by King Victor Emmanuel III. He discreetly declines to say what passed between them but it is quite evident that he made a favorable impression. All the while the Fascist continued to grow and the black shirt was adopted as significant of work, in contradistinction to the red shirt which had come to mean the contrary.

A year of experience in the Italian parliament convinced Mussolini that nothing could redeem Italy but a *coup d'état*, which must not be premature but carried into effect so soon as sufficient of the desirable elements of the population had been mobilized to ensure victory. He and his lieutenants concealed their plans under a good deal of trivial activity. He himself deceived the spies constantly on his trail by affecting an intense interest in the theatre, as though he had tired of politics. The word for the "March on Rome" was given in October, 1922, and long and irresistible lines were presently marching with perfect order to turn out the rascals in the Eternal City. Mussolini says he does not intend to reveal all that was done in the way of organization, but his was certainly the most complete and orderly revolution in history. It was, he says, "The resurrection of Italian youth." Was King Victor Emmanuel cognizant of what was going on? Mussolini does not tell us. But on the afternoon of October 29th, 1922, he received a telephone call at his headquarters in Milan from His Majesty's Aide-de-camp summoning him to Rome to form a ministry. The Duce rather affronted the functionary by demanding a telegram, because telephone conversations are sometimes deceptive. It was forthcoming and it is characteristic of the man that on the eve of his greatest triumph he "asked the assistance of God".

MUSSOLINI'S first cabinet was a coalition, 15 Fascists, 3 Nationalists, 3 Liberals of the Right, 6 Popolari (rural Catholic party) and 3 Social Democrats. Faced with the task of governing a country in a desperate condition of bankruptcy, and torn by local disorders, he soon found that a coalition was unworkable. But when he established a purely Fascist regime he made the leaders of all the half score political factions in Italy his enemies. They began a campaign of slander and misrepresentation that went around the world. Everything he did was misrepresented. His abolition of the infirm and useless system of proportional representation was interpreted as an assault on human liberty. He had long held the major part of the Italian press in well deserved contempt, and his efforts to regulate it brought a storm about his ears. He was particularly incensed at Senator Albertini, proprietor of the "Corriere della Sera" for trying to destroy his administration. There was no doubt local feeling in this, for Albertini the leading editor not only of Milan but of all Italy, was perhaps inclined to think that a young upstart editor publishing a little sheet around the corner should so swiftly rise to supreme power.

Mussolini burns with indignation at the attempts which were made to discredit him as the assassin of the millionaire Socialist politician Matteotti. The kidnapping of this man was a clumsy practical joke perpetrated by some Fascists in the Legislature. Matteotti died of an accidental injury, and the jokers found themselves embarrassed by his corpse. Mussolini at once took drastic measures against everyone concerned in the outrage, but the chance to vilify him was too good to be overlooked, and the men whom he degraded for this tragic prank became his chief slanderers.

Mussolini's later chapters, relate to the domestic reforms he has effected in Italy, which to-day make it a model among the countries of Europe, and to what he considers his greatest achievement the restoration of the gold lira and national solvency. But he leaves no doubt in any reader's mind that he



From a German Book Illustration by Fritz Rohrs.

and lack of patriotic ideals that they had died and suffered? He therefore reformed his old organization the Fascisti. The first organization meeting at Milan in 1919 was poorly attended and was reported to the length of twenty lines in the "Corriere della Sera" the most important daily newspaper in Italy. But the idea appealed to the disgusted soldiery and presently it found its field of usefulness as a vigilance committee in maintaining public services during the series of general strikes started in various cities to force a Soviet on Italy. Mussolini is particularly scathing with regard to Signor Nitti, one time Premier, who dreamed of becoming the President of a Socialist republic, and who showed weakness that encouraged disorder. But when Nitti was forced out of the way his successors proved equally futile. Fascism at first worked on purely constitutional lines. It made its initial appearance as a political party at the elections of November, 1919, but was hopelessly buried at the polls. Mussolini himself who ran for parliament in Milan received only 4,000 votes. He then resolved to abolish proportional representation some day; and he attributes much of the political weakness of Italy after the war to this political nostrum which denied actual power to any one party and furthered the blackmailing tendencies of minority groups. There is an excellent lesson for Canada in what he says on this point.

IN THE next two years, through his newspaper and on the platform, he steadily agitated for nobler national ideals and raised the symbol of the Fascisti in all parts of Italy with the aid of scores of able lieutenants. The Fascisti soon began to have its martyrs. Many of its local leaders were slain without causing any apparent grief to the gang of factionists who were misgoverning the country at Rome. But the blood of these martyrs was the seed of Fascism, for at the elections of 1921, Mussolini was elected to parliament for Milan, heading the poll with 178,000 votes and in all 35 members of the party were returned. With vitriolic eloquence Mussolini assailed the weakness of the various parties, all bankrupt of statesmanship. The Premiership was passed around from one leader to another, all equally incompetent, and in the meantime local

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intends to give Italy the status of a first class power so far as foreign relations are concerned; although time and again he says his aims are pacific. He repudiates all charges that he is an enemy of the Church, and says that the Vatican well understands what excellent service Fascism has rendered to Italy. Nor does he look upon this record as an individual triumph that will cease with him. His concluding words are: "I know that Fascism, being a creation of the Italian race has met and will meet historical necessities and so unconquerable, is destined to make an indelible impression on the twentieth century of (Christian) history."

The Human Side of Dickens

(Continued from Page 1)

very fair account of the situation and does not refrain from pointing out the very unattractive trait in Dickens' character—another aspect of the showman again, which led him to publish in all the newspapers an account of the reasons for this separation as a vindication of himself against the scandalous stories which were naturally circulated about him. And many will be inclined to echo Mrs. Browning's opinion that it was a crime for a man to use his genius against the woman he promised to protect tenderly with his life and heart, taking advantage of his hold with the public to turn public opinion against her. Incompatibility of temper, after twenty-three years of married life! What a plea! Worse than irregularity of the passions, it seems to me. It is this domestic tragedy of course which forms the basis of Dickens' novel *This Side Idioty*. The last twelve years of fame, magnificence and acting on and off the platform he discusses in half a page; the novel ends with a dramatic scene in which the separation is arranged, Kate his wife, being coldly and brutally dismissed and Georgina her sister grandiloquently thanked for accepting the charge of his "worse than motherless children". It is not only in this scene that Dickens is made to behave and to speak as a cad and a hypocritical humbug. The book is mainly a study of Dickens still in his actor's paint and garb as it were but observed behind the scenes, in ordinary daylight, facing Kate's weariness and lack of interest in Charles and his work, and away from the stimulus of the footlights.

It must be confessed that it is not an attractive picture. Dickens, the eminent and popular novelist, the moral force, the national institution, shrivels up into a vain, selfish, canting and almost brutal husband, an impatient domineering person in his relations with his parents and his friends and publishers, and altogether unstable, effeminate, and spiteful.

THE book is not pleasant reading and it is not surprising that it has been violently attacked and bitterly denounced in many quarters. But it would be untrue to suggest that it is merely an impudent travesty, the result of a violent reaction from the widespread idolatry of Dickens' worshippers. It does not profess to be a biography; it can be exactly described as a psychological study in the form



of a novel, based on a thorough knowledge of all the available information. A note explains quite clearly the particular psychological diagnosis of Dickens that is used as the explanation of his character. He probably had what is known to psychologists as a "mother-fixation". His unconscious childhood adoration of his mother produced, as its conscious effect, a revulsion from her. A corollary to this was his idealization of such unattainable women as Mary and Georgina, to the detriment of his wife. And this is all based on the dream at Genoa, with its veiled Madonna and memories of his dead sister-in-law. That will seem to many slight enough evidence, and even though it may provide a tenable theory from the limited standpoint of psychology, it gives surely a very narrow basis for a full study of Dickens' many-sided genius and character.

It is too simple, it does not lead us to the real centre of Dickens' personality, and it does not touch at all his amazing and abounding genius. With such a theory however it is still possible of course to make Dickens' life the subject of a very pointed and intriguing story, which will doubtless appeal to students of "mother-fixations", and all those who prefer the simpler scientific methods of the modern psychologist to the more laborious and perhaps more romantic methods of the old-fashioned biographers and novelists. And even for students and lovers of Pickwick it would not be altogether unprofitable to give some consideration to an acute, if limited and biased study by one whose love of Dickens is indeed on this side Idioty.

The Land is Full of Voices

(Continued from Page 15)

was to it. The method is objective, and as for style, he contrives clever ellipses. Every statement is plain, concrete, but it leaves a great deal between itself and the next for the discerning reader. Of course the danger in this method and attitude is that the whole work may fail to move the beholder, or give him any of the exaltation of life itself. It is on this side, the side of art, that *Strange Fugitive*, seems lacking. An *Autumn Penitent* moves writer and reader more, but it is earlier in conception than *Strange Fugitive*, so that the future of this Canadian writer will be interesting to watch. There is no doubt that he represents a reaction, here, and he has possibilities as interesting as those of any contributor to *The American Caravan*.

A New York man contemplating suicide changed his mind when he found twenty-five cents in the street. Would it be fair to refer to that as help from an unexpected quarter?—*Southern Lumberman*.

Where the framers of the Franco-British naval pact made their great mistake was in failing to inform the State Department that it was "a great experiment.... noble in motive."—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.



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Dear Mr. Walsh—Please let a fellow author tell you that he has been having some very happy hours over *The Key Above the Door*. Indeed, I could put it more strongly, for I lay a bed & a semi-invalid, rather thrilled that such a fine yarn should come out of the heater. I felt like a discoverer too, as I alighted on it by accident, and without any anticipation of the treat that was in store. I am enamoured of your book, and glad to give you three cheers. Yours sincerely (Signed) J. M. BARRIE.

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The following books will be reviewed in early issues of Saturday Night.

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A new collection of stimulating essays by the author of "Many Minds" and "The Greek Point of View." It is not necessary to refer to Professor Hutton's vast scholarship nor that urbane wisdom that seems the peculiar characteristic of the Greek student.

"Lions and Lambs," by Low; with interpretations by "Lynx", Cape-Nelson, Toronto; \$3.50.

(Continued on Page 23)

Intimate Autobiography

"The Letters of Katherine Mansfield," Edited by J. Middleton Murry; Macmillan, Toronto; 2 volumes; 580 pages; \$4.50.

By E. J. PRATT.

THE purpose of the publication of these Letters is best stated in the opening paragraph of the Introductory by J. Middleton Murry: "In arranging the letters of Katherine Mansfield for publication, I have had two distinct aims in view: to present as fully as possible all those of her letters which seemed to me to possess an intrinsic interest, and secondly, to retain such portions of other letters as would explain the various situations of her life. My hope is that, taken together with her Journal, the letters as now arranged will form an intimate and complete autobiography for the last ten years of her life."

It must be a rare literary quality which is able to sustain the unflagging interest of a reader throughout six hundred closely printed pages of personal letters (practically a letter a day for ten years), but this is the achievement of Katherine Mansfield. When her stories were appearing some ten or fifteen years ago, English reviewers felt themselves somewhat at a loss to explain the attraction in a genre of fiction, in which narrative and plot were almost negligible as factors of intrinsic interest. The mere tissue of the stories seemed at times almost invertebrate, and yet results of gripping intensity were attained. Analysis of her technique revealed that in place of action, adventure, climax and the general apparatus of incident, she had substituted psychological moments and brilliant flashes of characterization. Not that incident was abandoned. Such a course in the strict sense would be physically impossible, but details served no other economy than that of spiritual portraiture.

The Letters are a luminous commentary upon her more deliberate production. The great majority of them are written to her husband, Mr. Middleton Murry, and all, except the obviously casual ones, have this peculiar fixation point: "God forbid that another should ever live the life I have known here, and yet there are moments, you know, old boy, when after a dark day there comes a sunset such a glowing marvellous sky that one forgets all in the beauty of it—these are the moments when I am really writing."

AS STATED, the Letters comprise ten years of her life, from the summer of 1913 to her death in 1923 at thirty-four years of age. Apart from the compensations of these creative moments, the story is one of a battle with disease and depression. Arthritis, insomnia, tuberculosis and severe heart involvement, temporary hopes of recovery with a more favorable reading of the morning chart, followed by settling gloom with the next diagnosis, are the general outlines of the landscape. Only a few of her letters are repressed, such as were written from March 22 to April 11, 1918, when she was lying helpless in Paris during the German bombardment. Those Mr. Murry has reserved as too painful and intimate.



HUGH WALPOLE

He has brought out a collection of stories "The Silver Thorn" (Doubleday, Doran & Gundy).



KATHERINE MANSFIELD, 1913

Her sensibility is almost as exquisite as that of Keats. Indeed, one cannot resist the comparison between the two temperaments and, in some respects, the two environments. England, France, Switzerland, Italy, and England again were successively tried in the quest for health, and in every place her claim upon life and love and material and domestic happiness is accompanied by responses to Nature in all the variations of mood.

"You know it's madness to love and live apart. That's what we do. Last time I came back to France, do you remember how we *score* never again? Then I went to Looe—and after that we swore: never again. Then I came here. Shall we go on doing this? — What have I done that I should have all the handicaps—plus a disease, and why should we believe this won't happen again? This is to be the last time. We'll never let each other go again. We could not."

"The nights here (Paris) are full of stars and little moons, and big Zeppelins—very exciting. But England feels far, far away—just a little island with a cloud resting on it. Is it still there?"

"As soon as I have recovered from this cursed chill I'll write again. But at present my jaundiced eye would as lief gaze on the Fulham Road as on this lilac sea and budding mimosa. As the night wears on I grow more and more despondent and my thoughts walk by with long, black plumes on their heads, while I sit in bed with your pink quilt round my shoulders and think it must be at least 4 o'clock and find it just a quarter to 2!"

DISTRIBUTED through the personal records are numerous comments upon her daily reading. "For some unaccountable reason I've got our Marseilles fever again, with all its symptoms, loss of appetite, shivering fits, dysentery. . . . I am a ragged creature today. If I hadn't got William Shakespeare, I should be in the ultimate cart, but he reads well to a touch of fever." Keats, Shelley, De Quincey are people with whom "She wants to live." Her taste for Emily Bronte would be a natural inference even if it were not explicitly stated. It is because she writes without a disguise. "Nowadays one of the chief reasons for one's dissatisfaction with modern poetry is one can't be sure that it really does belong to the man who writes it. It is so tiring, isn't it, never to leave the masked ball." Tchekov, Dostoevski, Tolstoi are the greatest of the moderns. Shaw is so uninspired, with no capacity to feed and refresh, one who can laugh at but never *with*. Her correspondence with Hugh Walpole is given in full. Walpole had been hurt by what he termed her unfair criticism of *The Captives*, and in her "dead frank" reply she tells him that "the movement is of one trying his wings, finding out how they would bear him, how far he could afford to trust them . . . just an experiment." Mrs. Asquith is not worth Murry's reviewing pen. She is wearisome and insensitive, "one of those people who have no past and no future."

There is scarcely a letter which does not, in some delicate or vigorously sparkling way, reveal her characterizing

stamp. Nothing is left unnoticed by day or by sleepless night, from the coming of the maid to unfold the shutters in the morning to the thunder of guns in the North-East.

A Great Jewel Mystery

"The Empress of Hearts," by E. Barrington, author of "The Divine Lady"; Dodd, Mead; McClelland & Stewart, Toronto; \$2.50.

By JEAN GRAHAM.

THIS volume may have been intended to be a chronicle of the days and doings of Marie Antoinette, the ill-fated Queen of France. As a matter of fact, it is the well-told tale of the Diamond Necklace, that marvellous product of the jeweller's art, whose disappearance was a tragedy in several lives. The great Thomas Carlyle has written a historical essay, telling the dramatic story of the fatal diamonds. Here a modern writer of romance revives the old tale and introduces again the beautiful queen, the great Cardinal de Rohan and that unrivalled impostor, Cagliostro. Marie Antoinette appears, at first, as the spoiled child of fortune, radiant in loveliness, extravagant and haughty. The very air is rife with revolutionary thought, but little of this disturbance reaches the lovely ears of the queen. Yet it is impossible for her to be kept in ignorance of peasant distress;—and she discerns the signs of the times before the king, himself, has awakened to the danger. The writer, E. Barrington, is at her best in writing this story of sensations in high life, with the shadow of gloomiest tragedy over all. It is a theme after her own heart, and she presents the fair-faced queen as a picturesque yet most pathetic figure. The story of the diamonds is one of the most remarkable of jewel mysteries, and never loses its romantic interest. This is a truly moving narrative.

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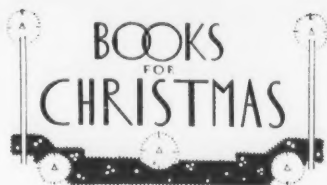
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In
Anticipation

(Continued from Page 22)

Thirty-six caricatures of prominent Britishers by a cartoonist, who is admittedly alone in his field. Among those whom he presents are Lord Beaverbrook, Joseph Conrad, Margot Asquith, George Bernard Shaw, H. R. H. The one of St. John Ervine has been reproduced elsewhere in these pages.

"The Memoirs of J. M. Dent," edited by Hugh R. Dent; Dent, Toronto; 258 pages.

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"British Columbia, the Making of a Province," by Judge F. W. Howay; Ryerson, Toronto; \$3.00.

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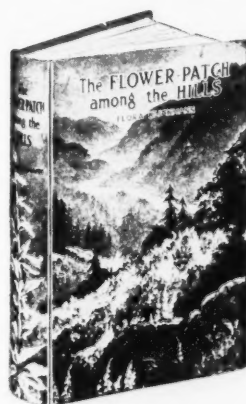
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Book-Lovers' News

VOL. 1, No. 4

PUBLISHED PERIODICALLY BY THE MACMILLAN COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

Toronto, Dec. 1, 1928

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Critics throughout the world have given unstinted praise to this charming story which is distinguished by something of the same delicacy and beauty which so endeared "Marie Châtelaine" to thousands.

"This lovely book," says Anne Douglas Sedgwick, "is my favorite of all French novels." Havelock Ellis refers to it as "so exquisite a masterpiece." \$2.00.

REALISTIC NOVEL

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INTIMATE LETTERS

Admirers of the late Katherine Mansfield and there are thousands in Canada will appreciate the delicate charm and exquisite imagery to be found in her personal letters, now collected and edited by her husband, J. Middleton Murry. For an insight into the innermost thoughts of a most remarkable personality read "The Letters of Katherine Mansfield". In two volumes. \$4.50.

EDITORIALS

WINTER is coming in. Heat up the fire; draw close the blinds; seek out the pleasures which only books can bring.

The shortness and whimsicality of essays like Burrell's, the fullness and richness of Thomas Hardy's daily life, the play of Hector Charlesworth's keen observation on a multitude of Canadian men and manners—these are some of the rich compensations you will find under the reading lamp these Autumn nights.

There is, moreover, no richer field of Xmas gift suggestion than that offered by Macmillan books.

A GRACEFUL ESSAYIST



The Hon. Martin Burrell, known from coast to coast as statesman and author, and now Parliamentary Librarian, has written a volume of charming essays, intriguingly titled "Betwixt Heaven and Charing Cross".

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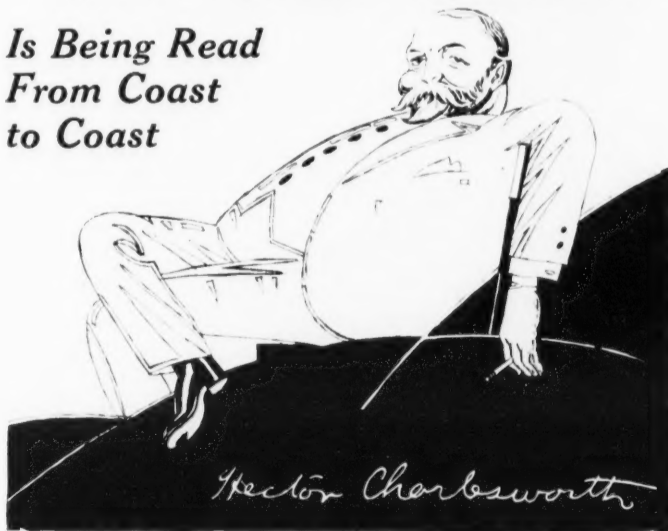
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SATURDAY NIGHT



ESTABLISHED A.D. 1887 "THE PAPER WORTH WHILE" CANADA, DECEMBER 1, 1928 Literary Section 1 to 24 General Section 25 to 36 Women's Section 37 to 48 Financial Section 49 to 60

This Week:- Christmas Book Sent—A Practical Forest Policy for Newsprint Producers—Canada's Maritime Expansion—The Canadian Coal Puzzle—Mr. King's Progressive Imperialism

The FRONT PAGE

Premier King Welcomed in Toronto

Hon. W. L. M. King was at his best as the central figure of the several functions in which he took part during his recent visit to Toronto. The Royal Winter Fair is assuming something like the same character as the Canadian National Exhibition as a magnet to draw public men and organizations to Toronto. It is probable for instance that the Ontario Conservative Convention which opened on the same day owed something of its success to the fact that the visitors had a chance to combine business with pleasure by attending the winter fair.

Certainly the Prime Minister of Canada could not have visited the city where he was educated, and was the home of his forebears under more favorable auspices; and his resolve that his visit should be entirely divorced from politics of any kind was a very happy thought.

The honor of an official civic reception was graciously received and felicitously carried out. It rectified what many persons in other parts of Canada had assumed to be an intentional slight when, such a reception was withheld during the visit of the Prime Minister and his cabinet nearly two years ago. As a matter of fact we do not think Mr. King or his colleagues felt very keenly about it, since they were rather busy with other matters. Very probably they were glad to escape it, because official receptions to cabinet ministers are usually accompanied by hints as to what the city expects of them. All past governments, Conservative or Liberal have been entitled to hold a very bad conscience as to the neglect accorded Toronto in years gone by, when the city was compelled to get along with accommodations for the transaction of federal business, originally designed for a population of not more than 75,000. The King government has been broadminded enough to end this disgrace, and by its prestige to press on hostile elements in its own caucus, measures in recognition of Toronto's position as the chief centre of English speaking population in Canada.

It is significant that the changed attitude of Ottawa toward the capital of Ontario comes in the regime of a Prime Minister who is the grandson of Toronto's first mayor.

Light on External Relations

Much the most important of the Prime Minister's addresses in Toronto,—and perhaps—the most important address he has delivered during his long career as a public man,—was his non-political speech on Canada's external relations at the banquet tendered him by the Toronto Board of Trade, on Nov. 22nd. The five hundred or more gentlemen present included many prominent Conservatives and business men whose interests are not mere national but international, and they were profoundly impressed. If there have been misunderstandings as to Mr. King's purposes in connection with the readjustment of the system of transacting official business with Great Britain, and as to recent diplomatic innovations, it has been due to the Prime Minister's own journalistic supporters who have gleefully interpreted these moves as timely steps towards loosening the ties of Empire. There is a certain type of scribbling yapper who assumes that Canada can best display its adult condition by a contemptuous attitude toward Great Britain,—and the Prime Minister may very well crave to be spared the admiration of such gentry.

We must accept as sincere Mr. King's emphatic asseverations that his policies in external affairs, (which have quite obviously become his outstanding political interest), have been inspired by a desire to create machinery which will render easier the solution of any Imperial problem that may arise and strengthen the ties of Empire or Commonwealth of Nations; "whichever you choose to call it", to quote his own words. Mr. King was anxious to prove to his audience, seen and unseen, that recent developments are not strokes of initiative inspired by separatist inclinations but a natural evolution consequent on Canada's growth in all respects during the past fifty years. They are, as he put it, based on the long-established British practice of giving recognition to situations which already existed.

On many occasions Mr. King has made it clear that he is as close a student of the ideas and policies of Sir John A. Macdonald and other Conservative Fathers of Confederation, as any Tory could possibly be. His revelation that so long ago as 1879 the old chieftain had foreseen the necessity of first hand diplomatic representation for Canada in connection with matters in which she was directly interested is a most important contribution to discussion of the subject. He did not hesitate to give credit to Sir Robert Borden for conceiving the idea of a Canadian Ministry at Washington, which everyone must now admit was a necessity. He was very illuminative on the subject of the new system of communication and discussion which has been established between Ottawa and Downing Street. The fervent loyalty to the Crown, as the symbol of the unity of the Empire, which he voiced, coming from a Canadian Prime Minister was especially gratifying. No longer can the Governor-General, *alter ego* of His Majesty so far as Canada is concerned, be involved in any differences of opinion that may arise between the Canadian and the Imperial Governments; and in Sir William Clarke, the first Commissioner credentialed by Great Britain to this Dominion, we have a trained diplomat, who by personal and confidential communications can serve as a medium of communication more effective than is possible in the mere interchange of official letters.

SATURDAY NIGHT must confess to skepticism in the past as to the value or necessity of Canadian legations at Paris and Tokio, but the Prime Minister made it clear



THE HALL OF REMEMBRANCE, OTTAWA

This beautiful chamber in the Parliament Buildings was dedicated last Armistice Day, on the tenth anniversary of the cessation of the Great War. It was designed by John Pearson, the noted Toronto architect, and contains many unique and beautiful details.

—Photo by the Hands Studios.

that these appointments are not merely acceptable to the British Foreign Office, but will be of assistance in contributing toward united action both in Europe and Asia. There was more than rhetorical brilliance in Mr. King's presentation of the fact that the three powers on whose good will the future peace and security of both Great Britain and Canada mainly depend are the United States, France and Japan; and his declaration that in the new diplomatic ventures Canada is furthering unity of action with the motherland in her future relations with these nations is most reassuring.

Winter Highways for Motorists

Spurred on by the motorists, the Quebec Government is going to do what it can to keep the highways of the province—at any rate, the main roads around Montreal, and especially the Lakeshore road and the road to Cartierville, as well as a circle around the city of Quebec—open for motor traffic this winter. Three extraordinarily powerful snowploughs, operated by motor trucks, have been ordered by the government, two to serve the district adjoining Montreal, and one to serve that in the neighborhood of Quebec City. If the experiment proves successful the government, so the premier has announced, intends to extend the service, and, in fact, to endeavor to keep all the main roads open for motor traffic during the winter months. Of course, this will involve a good deal of expense, but motor roads have become such a necessity of today that the government is well advised to do what it can to keep the highways open. A person does not want to have his car of no use to him for half the year just because he may happen to dwell in *la belle Quebec*!

Tourist Praise of Canada

The United States' election campaign has now for several weeks been a thing of the past and one happy consequence has been the cessation of slanders on Canada which disgraced certain pro-Hoover newspapers and the pro-Hoover pulpits. It is pleasant to record that the branch of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa which pays special attention to the tourist business has within recent weeks been the recipient of vast numbers of letters from residents in various parts of the United States who visited Canada this year eulogizing not only the beauty of the country, but the courtesy and character of the Canadian people,—letters which would hardly have been written were Canada the sink of iniquity and debauchery it was in certain quarters proclaimed to be.

Canadians have a very limited idea of the lengths to which slander went in regions remote from the Canadian boundary where false statements could not be quickly refuted. There is in Los Angeles for instance a

ground and lofty liar who can double in brass, and who gave out a lurid narrative of his experience as a visitor to Toronto during the great Baptist convention of June last. He said that every second woman he met in Toronto was intoxicated and that he had encountered whole parties of young girls under the influence of liquor. If this person was a *bona fide* delegate it would be interesting to know where he went in search of feminine society. Certainly he could not have spent his time in the meetings of the convention. Nevertheless his low aspersions on the good women of Toronto who exerted themselves in behalf of the delegates, as well as on Canadian womanhood in general, were widely quoted in the pulpits of California and received big headlines in the Republican press. Parallels not quite so gross perhaps could be found in many States of the Union, after it became certain that Hoover could only be elected by stampeding the women voters.

Testimony of touring visitors who numbered hundreds of thousands last summer is more trustworthy. Their letters not only eulogize the Canadian summer, and scenery, but bear testimony to the standards of Canadian life; and it must not be assumed that the tourists, especially the majority who use motor cars, are hard drinkers. They no doubt appreciate a little liberty in the matter of beverages, but visual evidence of Canadians showed that not more than an infinitesimal percentage of such visitors carried liberty too far. The writer was in Montreal in the second week of August, when the city was so full of visitors from the United States that at certain hours it was difficult to find room on the side-walks, and did not see a single intoxicated person of either sex.

Not long since allusion was made in these columns to a letter from W. H. F. Tenny published in the New York "Herald Tribune" attacking conditions in Ontario. Mr. Tenny has written a reply too long for publication emphasizing his admiration for Canada and Canadians and pointing out that his letter was a "campaign contribution" directed against Governor Smith's plan of substituting the Ontario law for the Eighteenth Amendment. He reiterates his charges of heavy drinking at border points like Prescott, Kingston, Bridgeburg and Sandwich and does not believe that all the victims of over indulgence are Americans. He says also that at oil stations on rural highways bootlegging comes to the fore when it is discovered that a motorist is an American and therefore "safe" to deal with. That is as it may be, but certainly such conditions prevailed to a flagrant extent under the Ontario Temperance Act.

One sentence in Mr. Tenny's letter indicates a prejudice we must protest. It is this: "A Canadian said to me, 'It is dreadful to think that the Province of Ontario has become a saloon-keeper'." The implication is that

those engaged in the sale of liquor are or were necessarily criminal and degraded. The history of the saloon in connection with United States slum politics is bad, but such conditions never existed in Ontario. For many years prior to the adoption of the O.T.A. in 1916 hotel and shop licenses had been granted only to persons of respectable antecedents and trustworthy character. Today many of those formerly engaged in the liquor business are among the most respected citizens in Ontario centres, and we presume that the same is true of other provinces. The Canadian who found the situation "dreadful" could not name a disreputable character among them, or among those employed in the present government stores. It would be as reasonable to cast reflections on the ministry, merely because in a few rare instances clergymen have been known to commit homicide and seduce young women.

Leniency to First Offenders

From several quarters SATURDAY NIGHT has received intimations that a recent utterance of the Attorney General of Ontario counselling leniency in the form of suspended sentences in the case of youthful first offenders meets with public approval. Hon. Mr. Price had especially in mind the class of hobbie-de-hoy of from sixteen to eighteen, who through bad associations has fallen into crime. Such lads are too old to be sent to the corrective institutions established for boys; and yet of a class which it is unsafe to imprison among hardened offenders at the most susceptible stage of their lives.

The course the Attorney General suggests is that already followed by Mr. James Edmond Jones and his associates on the police court bench in Toronto; and in other Ontario cities where the magistrates have a considerable number of misdemeanants to deal with in the course of the year. The most merciless sentences, and those least governed by concern for the future reform of the youthful criminal are to be found in the decisions of rural magistrates. There is also an extraordinary disparity in views as to the quality of the crime and degrees of punishment among the magistrates of this vast and scattered province. If it were possible for the Attorney General to induce the magistracy to adopt something approximating to uniform principles it would be a public benefit.

Of course it is impossible to lay down hard and fast rules, even with regard to first offenders. There are certain crimes so gross as to demand drastic punishment even though the offender be still in his 'teens or has never been in trouble before. Most murderers for instance have clean records in the matter of previous offences. Moreover when a young man quite capable of earning an honest living shows a tendency to adopt a sawed-off shotgun as his companion in a short cut to fame and fortune, it is just as well that the public should be protected from future enterprises on his part. But in ninety per cent. of the cases of first offences there is ground for hope that the accused has learned his lesson, and with the inducement to good behavior that a suspended sentence he may at anytime be called upon to serve will probably run straight.

Safety for Theatre Audiences

Mention has been made before today of the steps that have been taken by the Montreal civic authorities to see that the theatres in the city are put in good shape from the viewpoint of protection against fire. These steps were taken as an aftermath of the calamitous fire at the Laurier Palace Theatre.

It was also, to an extent, at any rate, in consequence of the fire in question that the Quebec Provincial Government enacted its recent legislation barring the admission of children, under sixteen years of age, and whether accompanied by an adult or not, to motion picture theatres in the province. Whether such an enactment falls, or does not fall, within the competence of the Provincial Government is a question that has recently had a good airing in the Superior Court at Montreal, in a case instituted to determine the validity of the enactment in question, the contention of those who assail it being that the Provincial Government, in passing it, has encroached on Federal jurisdiction. The case has been fully argued in court and is now under advisement by Mr. Justice Demers.

It is pleasing to note that further measures for safeguarding the public attending theatres or public halls in Montreal were recently adopted by the city council in a by-law. One clause of this empowers the city to order one or more firemen to be on duty in any theatre during each performance, the tenant or occupant of the theatre to pay the cost of such service. Provision is also made in the by-law to the effect that no movable seat shall be placed in any theatre except in the boxes. However, the trouble with regard to fire protection in such places in Montreal in the past has not lain so much in the inadequacy of the law and the by-laws applicable to the question as it has in lack of proper enforcement of the same. Still, now the council has given the city executive, at its own specific request, the additional powers for which it has asked, it would seem only reasonable to suppose that those powers will be exercised in cases where their exercise is desirable.

A Satisfied Municipal Politician

On his recent return from a fortnight's visit to the United States, Alderman Des Roches, chairman of the civic executive committee, of Montreal, indulged in a robust strain of "cock-a-doodle-do." His visit was paid with the object of seeing how matters pertaining to municipal administration are conducted in large centres in the United States. He seems to have returned with the notion pretty fairly embedded in his cranium that Montreal has not got much to learn from any of these places. Not as regards economy of administration, anyway. For, with (we imagine) no slight inflation of the diaphragm, he has announced *urbi et orbi* that Montreal is the most economically administered city of its size in this part of the continent.

According to him, Montreal, for a city of over a million population, has the lowest budget of any city of its size of which he knows anything, and he crosses the t's and dots the i's of this assertion by adding that many cities on the other side with fewer people have expenses twice as high. Montreal streets, moreover, compare favorably with any that he had seen, as to cleanliness, paving and maintenance. In this last connection he might include Toronto in his itinerary the next time he goes a-visiting. Montrealers who know the streets of both cities fairly well, have in the past frankly asserted that in this matter Toronto can give Montreal cards and spades (to use a homely simile).

No doubt, it is grateful and comforting to Alderman Des Roches, after seeing much of men and cities, like the "pious Aeneas", to be able to come back to his own bailiwick more firmly persuaded than ever that Montreal has got the world by the tail. But even with regard to the much-vaunted economy of administration there are two sides to that question. Montreal's expenditures on public health are certainly a good deal below those of any city of anything like similar size on the continent. But, seeing that its mortality rate is far higher than that of any city of similar size on the continent, and believing, as we do and must, that there is a definite and unmistakable example of cause and effect, we can scarcely see any occasion for crowing about economy. Economy in *extremis* is merely cheese-paring, niggardly parsimony. It was this that was so largely responsible for the disastrous typhoid epidemic and its disgraceful recrudescence.

So we would take leave to interrupt the loud paean of jubilation by the gentle reminder that it is not so much a low budget, as it is efficiency of administration, that makes and marks the model city.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Problems of Research

Editor,
SATURDAY NIGHT.

Sir—The appeal of the Prime Minister for the co-operation of all classes in support of the Ontario Research Foundation is, happily, meeting with a response that does credit to the intelligence of the people of Ontario. One hopes that a fund of four or five millions of dollars will soon be available for the work of the Foundation.

The advanced position of research in other countries—Germany, Great Britain and the United States—is indicated by the results achieved in various lines of industry and human effort. In Ontario the chief highways of research lie through the fields of agriculture, mining, manufacturing and health.

About the time of Confederation there lived in the township of Whitby, near Brooklyn, a pioneer farmer, a Scotsman, of little education, named Thomas Manderson, who with his two maiden sisters constituted the household on a well-kept farm. In the long winter evenings this farmer, inspired, like Wm. Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, by a "Great Curiosity", busied himself and his sisters, with the aid of crude magnifying glasses, in picking out the largest and plumpest grains of wheat and storing these grains against the time of seeding. The selected grains were planted and within a few years Manderson became noted in the neighborhood for the best sample of wheat to be found in that locality. His first exhibit was made at the Centennial in Philadelphia in 1876, and there, and subsequently, his wheat won prizes and medals against all competitors. The spirit of research, exhibited in this homely way, was but a forerunner of what may be accomplished in a wide range of problems. Manderson was a pioneer in Canadian research.

Research into the problems of public water supply in Ontario and utilization of the knowledge gained thereby, has contributed to the saving thousands of lives in the last 18 years. In 1910 the death-rate in cities and towns in the province, from typhoid fever, was 50.3 per 100,000 of population. Improvement in local water supplies, pushed with considerable vigor by the government health authorities, has sufficed, in the period mentioned, to reduce the rate to 2.5 per 100,000, an annual saving of about 48 lives in every 100,000 of population. Typhoid fever, formerly the chief malady engaging the doctor's attention every autumn, crowding the hospitals and taking an extensive toll of life, is now so negligible that there are scarcely enough cases to provide for clinical instruction of medical students.

The discovery of insulin, of the effect of liver and of liver extracts, of diphtheria antitoxin and of smallpox vaccine, etc., have robbed a variety of diseases of their former terrors, but in the health field alone there remain many problems of grave significance awaiting discovery. Heart disease, our greatest annual cause of mortality, infantile paralysis, encephalitis, lethargia, and cancer are among the medical problems demanding patient research.

The mortality of mothers in childbirth in this country ranks high; 6.5 per 1,000 births as compared with rates of 2 to 2.3 in countries such as Denmark, Italy, Sweden and Switzerland. The prevention of maternal mortality is the very basis for the perpetuation of the pioneer races of Ontario, races surpassed nowhere in the qualities of patience, thrift, frugality, enterprise, and all the sterling attributes of a great people.

Rheumatism, the great cause of heart disease, like tuberculosis, is known to be a disease of childhood. The underlying cause of rheumatism are but faintly understood; its evil results are manifest. Cancer is increasing by leaps and bounds. The results of infantile paralysis are apparent in the increasing ranks of crippled children. Encephalitis, lethargia, the so-called "sleeping-sickness", destroys the vital forces of 2/3rd of its victims. The control of these afflictions depends upon the discovery of their causes.

Here are medical problems demanding intensive research, problems of vital interest to our country. Just as the control of diphtheria, smallpox, typhoid fever, malaria and yellow fever have been solved to a large extent, so can these afflictions be placed under control, and greater happiness, comfort and prosperity be assured.

Within reasonable limits, public health can be purchased. Research costs money. The money will assuredly be forthcoming just as soon as the public realizes the rich values awaiting a solution of these and the problems of agriculture, mining and industry.

The facilities for research in Ontario, as pointed out by the Prime Minister, are of an unique character. The technical and higher schools and our three universities provide ample equipment for the inauguration of research in every line, upon the most extensive scale. There are hundreds of bright, young scientific minds, hitherto lured to the service of other countries because of lack of opportunity at home, ready for work of the kind. The expense involved in research in Ontario consists largely in providing a temporary means of livelihood for young men and women while they are engaged in disclosing the secrets of nature. Provision of scholarships in the various lines of research is the simplest method of dealing with problems, whose solution would bring returns so great as to be almost beyond belief.

If one were inclined to assume the role of prophet, it might with confidence be predicted that of all the fields of enterprise engaging Mr. Ferguson's attention, none is so likely to prove an enduring monument, as his action in placing the Research Foundation upon a solid basis.

Yours, etc.,
JOHN W. S. McCULLOUGH.

Toronto, November, 1928.

Verbum Sap

EDITOR, SATURDAY NIGHT.

Sir—It is so very easy to criticize and pull to pieces and require no special ability and may appear smart to light thinking public of today. It takes a man with hopeful temperament to construct and elevate to a higher level, mankind. Such a man was Jesus Christ, and is today, for he is living still.

Taking a delight in pulling honest endeavor to pieces is not worthy of any well wisher to his country and his God.

Yours, etc.,
JOSEPH DALGETTY.

Fort Saskatchewan, November 1928.



THE HALL OF REMEMBRANCE, OTTAWA
This beautiful chamber in the Parliament Buildings, designed by the noted architect, John Pearson, was dedicated on Armistice Day. The picture shows a section of the tablets on the surrounding walls on which a brief history of the great war is inscribed.

—Photo by the Hands Studios.

Canada's Memorial Hall

Details of Beautiful Chamber in Parliament House, Ottawa

By R. E. GOSNELL

"There is a chamber far away

Where sleep the good and brave,
But a better place ye have named for me
Than by my father's grave.
For truth and right, 'gainst ruthless might,
This hand hath always striven,
And ye raise it up for a witness still
In the eye of earth and Heaven."

THE above from the poem, "The Execution of Montrose," in "the Scottish Cavaliers", by W. E. Aytoun, was the inspiration which led to the erection of the Memorial Hall in the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, the formal opening of which was the most notable feature of the celebration of Armistice Day there. The work of this noble and in every sense national undertaking has taken over four years to complete. It is situated on the third floor and the entrance to it is just level with the top of Confederation Hall which adorns and is the most striking feature of the Hall of Fame.

Memorial Hall, whose name is significant of its sacred purpose, was the conception of the architect of the enclosing structure—Mr. John Pearson, of the firm of Darling & Pearson, architects, Toronto, inspired, as I have said by the lines already quoted at the head of this article. As stated by a local paper "it is considered one of the most beautiful and impressive pieces of work to be found in the world." It is a crowning achievement in the construction of the Parliament Buildings, to whose architect, in the years to come, a fitting epitaph placed somewhere prominently within the precincts would be, as to the builder of St. Paul's Cathedral in London, "For my monument look around you." It is rich in symbolism of a marvellously varied character, and, as the photographs here shown declare, very beautiful in design. In fact, John Pearson thinks only in symbols. His dreams day and night are wrought of symbols.

Of course, architecture originally was, and always should be, an expression of contemporary, events and culture—history engraved in stone, wood and metal, but the commercial architecture of to-day, if I may be permitted to describe it, is in the main a standardized art conforming to certain conventions long ago established, the meaning of which is not known, or unthought of, even by many architects themselves. The Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, whether or not we agree with its main features of design, throughout have an individual character which reveals the architect's purpose in every line. Take the Tower of Peace, upon the appropriateness of the pinnacle of which opinions differ, the tracery and general architectural features in the several parts as they grow into each other in upward development compare favorably with any of the famous towers of Europe, although owing to altered economic conditions there may not be the same refinement of workmanship, as in the olden times when the skilled carver and mason, with a maximum of time at his disposal, prided himself in the perfection of his product, as a piece of art, above all other earthly considerations. Mr. Pearson in his art represents the true spirit of the past, and the Memorial Hall is the result—a patient, artistic development of a great idea which as adequately as possible symbolizes Canada's part in the Great War. It is only fair to say that the supervision of the work throughout was in the hands of Mr. James Crawford, who represents Lyall & Co., contractors, in Ottawa, and who has a thorough working knowledge of everything that enters into construction from the design to the completion.

ENTERING the Memorial Hall, the central and chief object is the Altar of Sacrifice, into which is embedded the casket containing the Book of Remembrance, and to which in the ensemble the entire symbolic ornamentation is subservient. Around the Altar are engraved the arms of Great Britain, of Canada and of its provinces, and defining the Armor of God, on the shields of the lid of the casket, are traced The Girdle of Truth, Breastplate of Righteousness, Sandals of Peace, Shield of Faith, Helmet of Salvation, and Sword of the Spirit, which are enjoined Scripturally in this passage:

"Take unto you the whole armor of God that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day—and having done all—to stand."

The Book of Remembrance contains, or will contain, the names of all those serving in any capacity or any branch of the Canadian forces who made the Supreme Sacrifice in action or who have since died as the result of wounds in action. There are between 65,000 and 70,000 names inscribed. They do not, however, include many Canadians who fought with the Imperial forces in various

arenas of warfare. As service records are kept regimentally in the Imperial Army and not governmentally as in Canada, it was found impossible to single out Canadians who otherwise would have found a place in the Book of Remembrance, and as any list made from any other source would have been only very very partial, Mr. Pearson wisely decided not to include any at all in order to avoid seeming discrimination.

One's feelings upon entering the Memorial Hall are anything else than those inspired by war or victory. They are rather those of peace and reverence for the dead. There is the atmosphere of solemnity, as if walking in the shadow of a great tragedy which, impending, our soldiers fought to prevent, and the history of whose endeavors are engraved in the niches of a number of panels. Here are recorded the main achievements and outstanding incidents.

When Mr. Pearson conceived the idea which he has so wonderfully translated into realism in tablets of and engravings on stone he went to Europe. He wanted what one might call local color, and also the co-operation of all the governments of the Allies which was cheerfully accorded. For instance, the stone known as Chateau, Guillard, was, in rough blocks, the gift of France. It is a pure white chalk, which is a characteristic formation of parts of that country. The black Belgian marble which forms the base of the cluster columns is the gift of the Belgian government. The Altar made of Hoptonwood stone, is the gift of Great Britain. The floor is made of stones picked up by soldiers on fields on which they trod and their comrades fell in action. These do not include only the fields of France and Belgium, but those on every front, except in Arabia and the Holy Land, where Canadian units did not participate. The cluster columns in the corners are made of St. Anne's marble. These support a really beautifully ceiling of vaulted groining, best illustrated by the photograph, similar to that of the celebrated Henry VII chapel, appropriately designated by Mr. Pearson as "The Crown of Glory".

*

OVER the niches, already referred to, containing a brief history of the War, the various fighting battalions in all the war areas, and the decorations won by the soldiers of all ranks on the various fronts upon which they fought. The carved finials over the niches represent the various walks of life from which the Canadian battalions, combatant and noncombatant, were recruited, and on the shields are carved badges of every arm of the service or of those who rendered service of whatever nature overseas, as well as the arms of the towns and cities which were the scenes of action, such as Ypres, Mons, Lens and so on, and also the arms of France, Belgium, Russia, and of Plymouth and Normandy. There is a full representation of battalion badges worn. On the spandrels are displayed all the medals and decorations bestowed during the war, including those which were the investitures of governments.

Three outstanding and resplendent features are the stained glass windows, which wonderfully heighten the general effect. These are respectively:

East Window—"The Call to Arms";
West Window—"The Dawn of Peace";
South Window—"The Assembly of Remembrance".

Here the designer has revealed his genius for symbolism at its best, and deserves special emphasis and mention. In the tracery of the South window are the Arms of Canada above those of Great Britain, and distributed throughout the tracery of the remaining windows are arms of the provinces and symbolical devices representing France, England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The figures in the upper parts of the windows illustrate the sustaining principles and ideals and aims in bringing about a victorious termination of the war. Those in the upper lights represent Victory, Labour, Literature and Science. Those in the lower, the Manhood and Womanhood of Canada gathered to the trumpet alarm. In the figures in the "Call to Arms", are the trumpeter, a child holding a garland of flowers, indicative of a moment for faith and high courage, and a woman, who took her part in many spheres in sharing the burden of war, and holding in her hand the Mosaic symbol of healing. In the background is a great host marching from the scenes of their work and daily avocations to join the common cause. The fleets surge forth to the fulfillment of duty. The first figure in "The Dawn of Peace", is a figure representing the victory of Peace, with the various symbols associated—the dove, the Sword of Justice, the palm branch and sprig of olive. There are other figures of Prosperity, Progress, and Plenty, these being supplemented by various devices in heraldic and orna-

(Concluded on page 29)



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Only 15 years of age is Maizie, but away older than that if age could be reckoned by tribulation. Her mother and father are both dead—consumptives! Maizie is consumptive, too, but she is being cured. Four years ago she entered the Toronto Hospital for Consumptives—just in time to give the doctors and nurses a fighting chance to save her.

For the sake of Maizie's dead mother, a loyal friend takes an interest in the sick girl and has promised that, when Maizie is well again, she will look after her and guide her. In the meantime Maizie is studying as much as she dare, so that she won't find it too strange when she sets foot in the business world. A subscription from you would help this young sufferer and many others like her. Please send it to W. A. Charlton and A. E. Ames, 223 College Street, Toronto 2.

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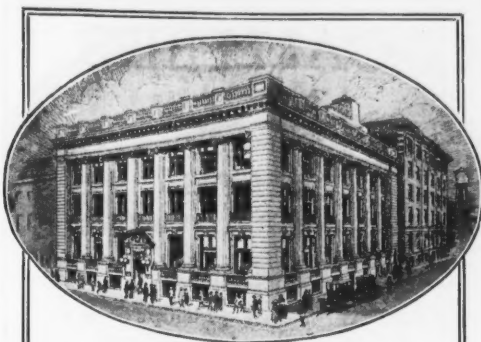
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The Hurdy-Gurdy Girls of the Cariboo

By P. W. LUCE

THE Cariboo Road, that romantic highway over which
the gold seekers of the 'sixties tramped their weary
way to the rich deposits of Barkerville and Williams'
Creek, no longer knows stage coaches or pack horses.
The modern automobile whizzes by the rotting timbers
of the old road houses and accomplishes in a few hours
a journey that formerly occupied weeks.

It costs the tourist one dollar in tolls to travel over
the Cariboo Road in his automobile, and he considers
that little enough. In the good old days it cost a dollar
a drink on that same highway, but it is not on record
that the average miner neglected his thirst on that
account. Every road house had a liquor license and
trade was always brisk.

In the very early days of the mining excitement it
became evident that the prospectors pined for feminine
companionship. Most of them had come up from Cali-
fornia, where life was wild and free, and nearly all of
them were young. They loved dancing, but dancing with
men partners did not appeal to them. They wanted
girls.

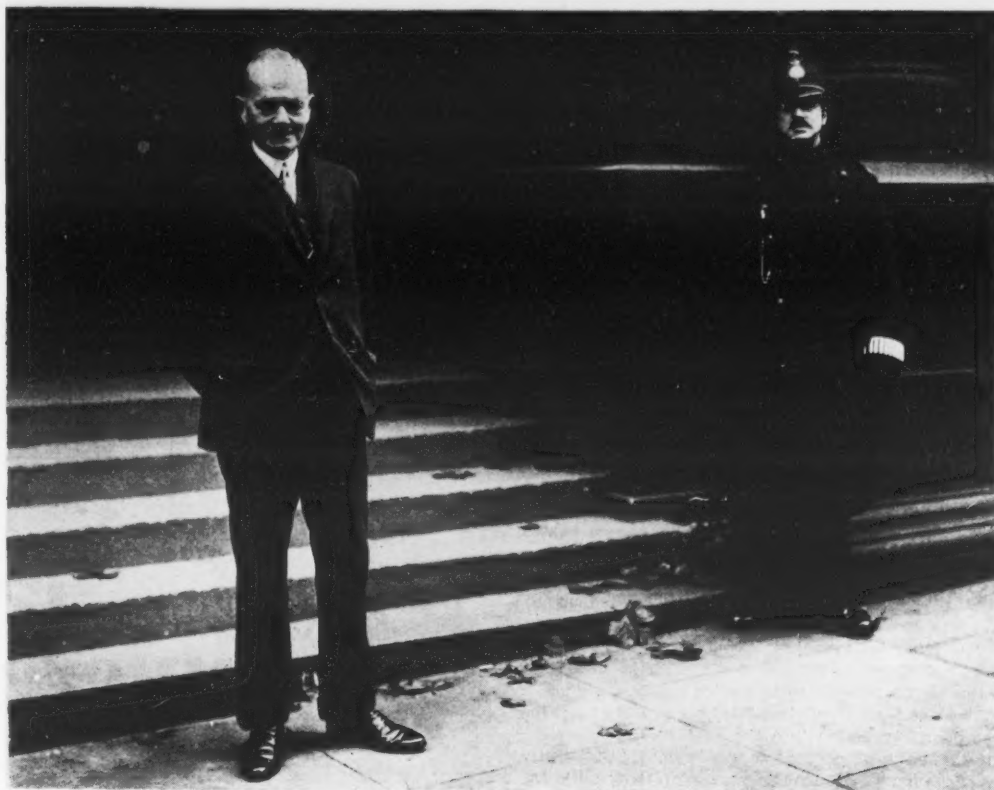
The woes of the British Columbia prospectors eventu-
ally reached the ears of a dance hall proprietor of San
Francisco. He grasped the opportunity and shipped a
squad of dancers north by the first available steamer
to Victoria, thence up the Fraser River as far as Yale,
where they took the long overland route for the gold-
fields.

Very little has been written about these dancing
girls but, because of their profession, an impression has
been created that they were no better than they should
have been. In this, apparently, an injustice has been
done them. They were, for the most part at least, per-
fectly good women. They were shrewd, law-abiding,
thrifty, and well able to look after themselves. Nearly
all of them were German or of German descent, but
all could speak English, though their diction was neither
pure nor undefiled. Direct and forceful language was
a bigger asset than polished phrases in those rough
and ready days.

The girls travelled in "sets" or groups, at intervals
of a few days, stopping each night at some road house
where there was a dining room large enough to be used
for a dance hall. At first the only music available was
that of a barrel organ carried by each company, whence
came the name "hurdy gurdies" by which the girls were
thereafter known.

After a few months pianos were brought up the
coast, some of them being packed in piecemeal by mul-
tiple and then assembled at destination by the "professor"
who had been brought in to lead the orchestra, which
usually consisted of the piano, a violin, and a cornet.
The musicians received \$12 a night, and energy was
considered a greater asset than skill. Noise and speed
was what the miners liked, and that was what they got.

With each group of girls there travelled a business
manager, usually a male relative of one of the women.
This man not only arranged all the details of enter-
tainments, but also acted as volunteer bouncer whenever



LORD BYNG AT SCOTLAND YARD

The former commander of the Canadian Army in France and ex-Governor-General of Canada taken in front of his
new official quarters when he assumed office as Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, London.

such action seemed to be advisable. No undue liberties
were tolerated by the hurdy-gurdies; if a road house
got the reputation of being 'rough' they forthwith cut
it off their calling list.

Those were the days of polkas and waltzes and quad-
rilles, fortunately for the girls. They could not possibly
have carried on had they been called upon to partner
husky miners in Black Bottoms or other modern gyra-
tions, even though they were the champion dancing mar-
athoners of their day. They were strong, large-limbed,
loose-jointed wenches; trained athletes; perfect dancing
machines. Their endurance was phenomenal. It
would be too much to say that they never tired, but it
is a fact that they could still dance in perfect rhythm
when tired to the point of exhaustion. It was a matter
of pride with them that they never cried quits; so long
as any miner was willing to dance, so long would he
find a hurdy-gurdy girl willing to take the floor with
him.

As a rule the road house dances commenced at half
past seven, or as soon thereafter as the dinner dishes
could be cleared off the table and the chairs backed
against the wall. There was no set time for the ending
of the dance; everything depended on the willingness
of the miners to keep going. On Sunday mornings the hops
usually lasted until eight o'clock. After this straight
twelve hours of dancing the girls snatched a few hours
sleep, then travelled on eight or ten miles to the next
stopping place, arriving there if not fresh and eager,
at least willing, for another night's dancing.

The dances lasted only four or five minutes. After
each hop it was obligatory for the gentleman to escort
his partner to the bar and stand drinks at a dollar a
shot. The miner usually drank whiskey and the girl
always called for 'the same', but was served from a dif-
ferent bottle which really contained cold tea. No miner
was ever deceived by this subterfuge, but it would have
a gross breach of etiquette to say anything about it.
Similarly, he was not supposed to see the bartender slip
the hurdy-gurdy girl a check redeemable for fifty cents,
which was her fee for each dance.

The hurdy-gurdy girls wasted no time in polite con-
versation after receiving her check. She left her com-
panion at the bar and hustled back to the ball room for
another partner, another drink, and another fifty cent
check. There were no wasted moments in her young life.

The average earnings of the hurdy-gurdy girls ranged
from \$20 to \$25 a night, but they did better whenever
they struck a camp where the miners had been lucky
of late. They had no scruples about accepting gifts of
dust or nuggets, but they never refused to dance
with a tightwad so long as he was willing to buy the
dollar drinks. Dancing was their main business, tips
merely a sideline.

The record earnings for a hurdy-gurdy girl in one
night is said to have been \$58. This meant that the
girl danced 116 times in twelve hours, steered her 116
partners to the bar, and drank her 116 imi-
tation whiskies, gins, or cordials. She may even
have had to take a few sips of champagne, which cost
\$10 to \$15 a bottle, though the girls didn't like cham-
pagne. It was the only drink for which there was no
innocuous substitute, and one which the hotel proprietor
was naturally keen on selling, to his great profit.

As the Cariboo district became more or less perman-
ently settled, and towns and villages sprang up here
and there, a number of the hurdy-gurdy girls estab-
lished themselves in dance halls and carried on a lucrative
business for many years. The trips up and down the
road were abandoned and some of the surplus girls
returned to California. Many of them, however, married
miners, ranchers, or tradesmen, and remained in the
country, and their descendants are now scattered all the

way from the Okanagan to Peace River. Two of them,
sisters, both well over eighty, still live in old Barker-
ville, the last survivors of the hurdy-gurdy bands of
the rollicking days of the early 'sixties.

A Shore Sunrise

BY GEORGE HERBERT CLARKE.

IN the long low haze of the lost horizon,
Dim and dun,
The sea and the sun and the sky together
Are as one—
So still and secret the sky and the sea there,
And the sun!
Slowly, slowly the dawning waters
Lift as they list,
Slowly the breath of the sea floats upward
And that pale mist,
Swimming and sifting through the sun's fingers,
Gleams amethyst.

Queen's University, Kingston.

Carroll Aikin's Pupil

By P. W. LUCE

CARROLL AIKINS, who is now guest-director at Hart
House, Toronto, has had considerable experience and
success in training actors and dancers. He earned world-
wide fame when he conducted the Little Theatre at Nara-
mata, B.C., in an apple-packing shed, sending forth
several students who have since achieved considerable
success in London and New York.

Three or four winters ago, Mr. Aikins, assisted by his
wife, started a school of dramatic art in Seattle, Washing-
ton. This Pacific Coast city has an unusually large number
of aspiring actors and actresses, and the capacity of the
school was taxed to the utmost. Not all, however, had
stage ambitions. There was one young man in particular
who scoffed at all things theatrical, and whose ignorance
of plays and play-wrights was little short of abysmal. In
spite of this, he was a conscientious and painstaking
student.

One day Mr. Aikins sought information.
"Would you mind telling me," he asked the youth,
"why you are taking this course in dramatic expression?"
It is obvious that you have no intention of becoming an
actor. Indeed, I sometimes think that you hold the
profession in contempt."

"I want to acquire poise, confidence, style; ease of
expression and graceful delivery, and all that sort of
thing," was the answer.

"Yes; but why?" persisted Mr. Aikins.
"Because I believe it will help me in my chosen pro-
fession."

"And that is?"
"I'm going to be a door-to-door vacuum cleaner sales-
man."

THE PASSING SHOW

GLUTTONS.

Furnaces, alas, have terrible figures, but they simply
refuse to go on a diet.

A la Americaine (pardon the Portuguese) one now
refers to one's business or occupation by the term "racket."
For example, one is in the bootlegging racket, or the bond-
selling racket or even the publishing racket.

And Helen Willis, of course, is in the tennis racket.

The most insulting thing about American tourists in
Europe is their money.

One is opposed to standardization on general prin-
ciples, but nevertheless one feels that something ought to
be done about the names of Chinese generals.

Our idea of unimportant news at this time of year is
the announcement of an antarctic exploration trip.

THEY LIKE IT.

Perhaps the greatest factor that will insure the con-
tinuance of prohibition in the United States is the grow-
ing taste for bad liquor.

If there is anything in the theory of evolution, Nature
should be growing Christmas trees that would fit into
small apartments.

Friend Jonathan is a he-man. He says he is not going
to play golf until they make bigger golf balls.

In an age characterized by the cynicism of the younger
generation, it is certainly a relief to see the current re-
vival of faith in Santa Claus.

Hal Frank



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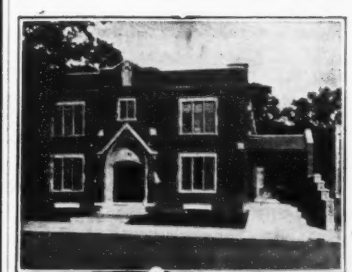
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ARMISTICE ANNIVERSARY MEDALS

To commemorate the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Armistice on November 11, the British Royal Mint an-
nounce that they have struck, for public issue, a medal from designs by Mr. C. L. Doman. The obverse of the medal
typifies "Deliverance." It shows the figure of Great Britain supporting a young warrior with a sheathed sword and the
broken shackles of war, offering a wreath of laurels to the memory of the fallen. The reverse is a cenotaph.



IF MR. MOORE of the Tariff Board can unravel and find the solution of the intricate puzzle of the Canadian coal industry and its conflicting claims and requirements he will win for himself indisputable distinction among public servants and merit the applause of the nation. He will also place beyond all cavil the right of the Tariff Board to recognition as one of the most useful departments of the public service. But one fears the task must prove too much even for Mr. Moore, with all his delight in difficult tariff problems. On the face of it, in fact, it would seem well nigh impossible that a solution of the problem could be found which would satisfy all the divergent interests in Canada concerned with coal. What would benefit one in the way of governmental assistance, through the tariff or otherwise, must injure another, and the double effect of benefit and inquiry would be repeated all the way across the continent. If Mr. Moore should be wizard enough to evolve some proper means of doing justice to all he will indeed deserve a place in the Hall of Fame.

The coal case from all of its many angles has at last been given to the Tariff Board in its entirety, and it is easily the most involved and difficult case with which Mr. Moore and his colleagues have had to deal. From the Atlantic to the Pacific the effects of tariff protection for coal vary time and again. About a dozen briefs were presented in the case and, taken together, they were eloquent of the intricacy of the problem of how assistance may be given to such branches of the coal industry as require it without doing injustice to other branches or other industries. Starting at the Atlantic seaboard, the Nova Scotia coal mining interests demand a bounty on coal produced for metallurgical purposes to offset the effect in the way of competition of the ninety-nine per cent. drawback of customs duty allowed under the tariff on coal imported for such purposes—a bounty, that is, of fifty cents a ton. The applicants are the British Empire Steel Corporation companies, which claim that they are deprived of a large part of the benefit that should accrue to them from the tariff of fifty cents a ton on bituminous coal by reason of the drawback of duty granted to big consumers of coal in Central Canada.

The coal on which the proposed bounty would be paid would be used by "Besco" in the production of steel in the Nova Scotia plants, and here "Besco" meets the first opposition to its application—from the Ontario branch of the steel industry, or part of it at any rate. The Ontario steel mills use American coal imported under the ninety-nine per cent. drawback of duty, but they dispute the contention of the Nova Scotia coal operators that this duty-free American coal replaces any Maritime coal since Western Ontario is outside the competitive territory reached by the latter. And the big and powerful Steel Company of Canada at Hamilton goes fiercely into battle against the "Besco" bounty proposition to protect itself from what it insists would be injustice in the steel trade. It holds that the bounty on Nova Scotia coal would be just so much of an advantage to "Besco" and against it in the steel production industry. The Hamilton company is sympathetic toward the basic industries of Nova Scotia and willing that they should be assisted, but it insists that the assistance should be in the form of more adequate tariff protection which will apply equally to it. The Algoma Steel Company, which is in much the same position as the Hamilton company, is neutral in regard to the Nova Scotia bounty application.

At this point other interests enter the melee. Ontario coking and gas companies, which import coal and pay full duty on it, have a grievance against the steel company at Hamilton, which sells considerable quantities of coke for domestic purposes made from the coal it brings in under the drawback.

GOING West, "Besco" encounters opposition again in Winnipeg coking and gas interests which import American coal under the drawback and which object to the proposition that if Canadian coal is not given a bounty the drawback on American coal should be abolished. To take issue with Winnipeg come the coal operators of Alberta who want the drawback abolished, claiming it is depriving them of their rightful share of the Winnipeg market. Next, there are the operators of south-eastern British Columbia, in the Crow's Nest Pass, whose demand is that coal should be put on the free list entirely so that their coal may enter the western states free under the reciprocal clause in the Fordney-McCumber tariff. Finally, at the western extremity of the country, the coal mining interests of Vancouver Island take issue with the Crow's Nest people on the ground that free coal would flood the Vancouver market with United States slack. The fifty cents a ton duty pretty well preserves the slack coal market to the island operators and they are able to sell a considerable volume of their lump coal in Seattle.

No one throughout the three days' coal hearing offered a suggestion as to how this involved and intricate problem could properly be solved—nobody except the head of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company which wants entry into the American market, and his suggestion was an impossible one, namely, regional tariffs. Whether Mr. Moore will attempt to make his name famous by seeking a solution remains to be seen.

A SIGNIFICANT feature of the case was a demonstration of the entire lack of accord between the two main branches of the steel industry in Canada. The real battle was between "Besco" and the Steel Company of Canada, the heads of these rival enterprises being in bitter argument throughout the hearing. Incidentally, the Hamilton company put it to the Board that inefficiency was largely responsible for the difficulties of the Nova Scotia interests. Mr. Ross McMaster, president of the Steel Company of Canada, argued that a bounty to "Besco" on Canadian coal would amount to a bonus on inefficiency in the Nova Scotia mills and correspondingly a penalty against himself for using modern methods and equipment at his Hamilton plant. He indulged in a lengthy comparison between the equipment of his works and those of "Besco."

The antagonism of the two interests and the lack of any inclination to seek common ground will tend to make it still more difficult for the Tariff Board and the Finance Minister to meet the situation.

IT MAY have been observed that Mr. Mackenzie King of late has been stealing the imperialistic thunder of the Tories with a vengeance. He seldom makes a speech nowadays without stressing the theme of Empire unity—or rather, to employ the term he prefers, unity of the British Commonwealth. Inter-Empire accord and co-operation and loyalty to the common sovereign are the keynotes of his latter day utterances. Preservation of the bonds of Empire used to be the pet prerogative of the Tory Party, but now the Liberal Prime Minister is making the cause his own. But Mr. King's idea in this connection is quite different from that of the Tories. The latter would keep Canada closely related to the Old Country by standing pat and maintaining the status quo. Mr. King believes in moving forward with the times and devising new links for the chain to replace those that have become worn by long usage.

We have it from the Prime Minister now that a prime purpose of his excursion into the field of diplomacy was that of the promotion of permanency in Empire unity. In the exchange of diplomatic representatives with foreign countries he desires that Canada should assume responsibility for her own affairs abroad, but in the cause of Empire he also wants Canadian ministers in foreign capitals in order that they may co-operate with the ambassadors of Great Britain, thereby bringing the Old Country and Canada into still closer relationship. He holds that this association and co-operation in the world affairs will have the effect of broadening the base on which the British throne rests and thereby making for Empire unity and its permanency. Hence the legations at Washington, Paris and Tokio.

Mr. King scoffs at the fear entertained by some people of a conservative turn of mind that every step taken by Canada in the way of self-assertion is bringing her closer to exit from the Empire, weakening the tie that binds. He recalls that thirty-five years ago when Canadian ministers negotiated a treaty with France there were those who dismally predicted that it was the opening wedge in a separation movement. The whole burden of his address to the Toronto Board of Trade the other day was in refutation of the contention that because this country is taking the task of her foreign affairs on her own shoulders she is moving further away from the Old Country. The contrary, as he sees it, is the case. Relations between the Mother Country and Canada are strengthened also, in his view, by the new channels of communication between the governments in London and Ottawa. The Governor-General is now solely the representative of the Sovereign and in no way represents the government of Great Britain. The British Government has placed its own distinct representative at Ottawa as British High Commissioner in Canada. Dealings between the two governments are now conducted through the medium of the High Commissioners in London and Ottawa.

The Prime Minister is not alone in his view as to the desirability of these changes and their effect on inter-Empire relations. It has been echoed by the first High Commissioner of Great Britain to Canada, Sir William Clark, and to a considerable extent by no less an authority than the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Austen Chamberlain.

Mr. King has been at pains since his return from Europe to make clear to the public his conception of the significance of the new departures his government is making in Empire and world affairs. It is well that he should do this, for Canada is moving along and it is fitting that Canadians should understand where she is going and why. It must be admitted that the Prime Minister makes out a strong case in justification of his course. Judging by the speeches he has been making recently in Ottawa and Toronto, he should have little difficulty in meeting any attack on his diplomatic policy. Opposition critics may care to venture into during the forthcoming session of parliament. He seems to have pretty adequately countered the suggestion that he is leading this country out of the Empire.

HAVING seen the venture in diplomacy well under way, there is another field of foreign endeavor to which the government may well give increasing attention. I referred a couple of weeks ago to the splendid and effective work the Trade and Commerce Department is doing under the alert and business-like administration of the present minister, Mr. Malcolm, but this is more than anything else a demonstration of what may be accomplished. The wisdom of extending these activities is emphasized by the election of Mr. Hoover to the presidency of the United States. Not only does Mr. Hoover propose to shut out the agricultural products of Canada from the markets of his country by prohibitive tariffs, but he is determined to capture for the United States as much as possible of foreign markets where this country competes. Mr. Hoover is off to South America for a post-election holiday, but there is no doubt that it is a business holiday. As Secretary of Commerce he has been doing his best to cultivate the South American market for the United States and he does not propose to abandon the effort now that he has been elevated to the White House.

Canada already has a strong footing in the South American trade and it is capable of extensive development. In the establishment of this footing the trade commissioner and commercial intelligence service of the Department of Trade and Commerce has helped tremendously, and it can do much more, given the men and money. It has been demonstrated that the people of South America like to do business with Canada and there are influences in some of the more important countries there which are encouraging this sentiment. One of the leading newspapers of the lower continent gives a large amount of prominent space almost daily to Canadian affairs and conditions. Certain political feelings, at the same time, tend to make it more difficult for the United States to strengthen its hold on that market. So that aggressiveness on the part of Canada in the Southern American trade might bring rich rewards to this country. Mr. Malcolm is anxious as Minister of Trade and Commerce to do his part by extending and encouraging the services of his department, and he should have the support of the government and parliament. Mr. Hoover's policy in respect of Canadian agricultural products also makes it imperative that the over-

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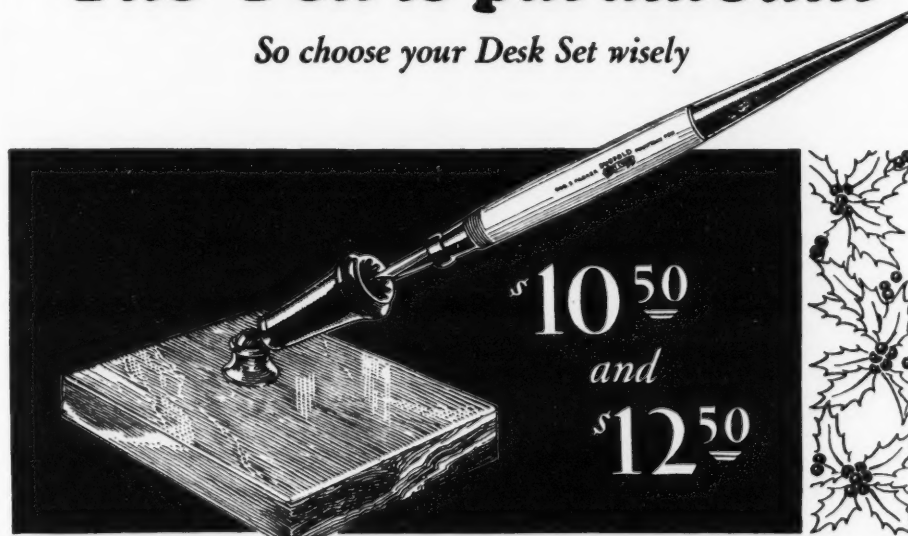
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seas markets for these commodities be cultivated vigorously. All in all, therefore, Canada's trade representatives abroad are likely to be of more practical service during the next few years than her diplomatic representatives, although the latter may strengthen the hands of the former.

The departure of Lieut. Commander Glen Kidston and a party of sportsmen in a big Fokker Armstrong-Siddeley air liner en route for Nairobi, Kenya Colony, opens up a new form of sporting enterprise. For the first time an "aerial big-game hunt" will take place. That this form of sport has very much of a future, except in a very limited sense, seems hard to believe. The members of the expedition hope to get an occasional shot from the aero-

plane, but, apart from the fact that such opportunities will probably be rare, they seem to lack the element of sporting risk which big game shooting normally involves.

An engineering marvel has been performed in the construction of the new Piccadilly Circus Tube Station, which is to be opened in a few weeks. It is capable of dealing with fifty million passengers a year, and promises to be one of the sights of London, and there will be the usual book-stall, tobacco-stall, sweet-stall, and display cases by leading West End firms. Eleven escalators will be used, and one can foresee the time when professional guides will escort tourists to see these staircases dealing with traffic at one of London's busiest tube junctions.

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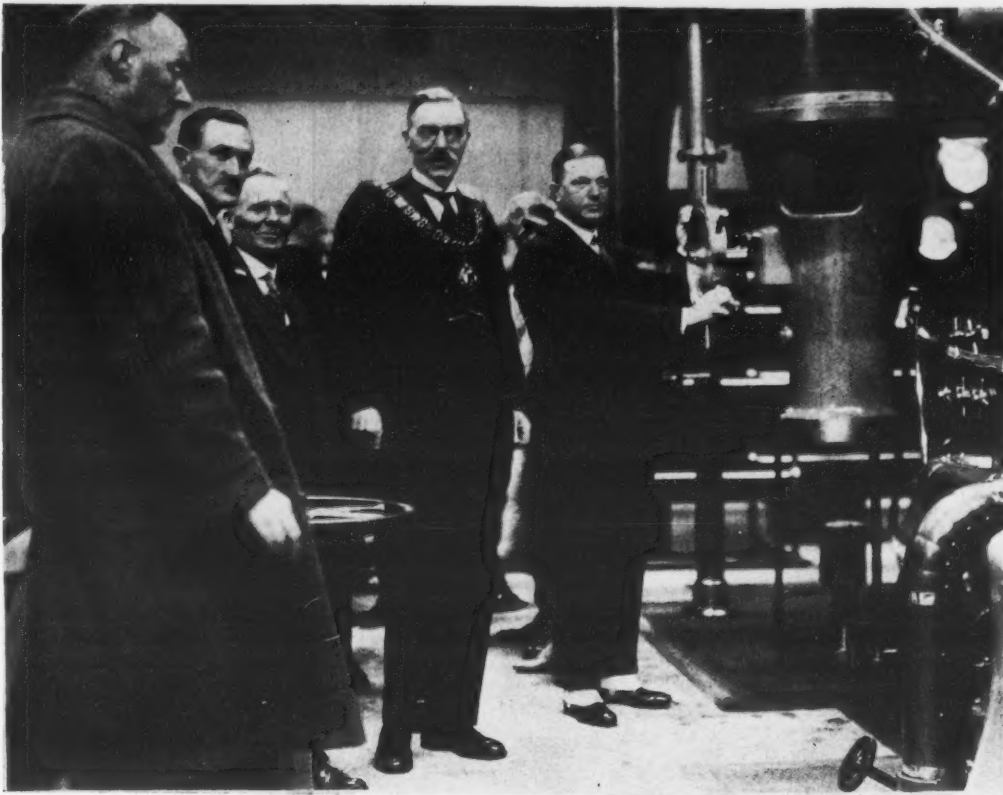
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AUTHOR OF MARITIME RIGHTS REPORT IN A NEW CAPACITY
Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, M.A., LL.B., chief author of the famous "Duncan Report" on the condition of the Maritime Provinces is now chairman of the Central Electricity Board of Great Britain. He is seen with his hand on the lever starting Nottingham's new municipal power plant. With him, decorated by the chain of office, is the Lord Mayor of Nottingham.

Revival of a Lost Art

By KIT KAT

TIME was when no stenographer or typist considered her equipment complete without a bountiful supply of chicle. The brand was not an essential point, although a good, all-pervading mint flavor seemed to have the preference. Clever employers used to "buy it by the box" in order that the speed of the temperamental typewriter pounders might not be diminished, and to save their time in going out to get fresh supplies, for they discovered that there was a subtle sympathy between the jaws and the manual digits.

Now, there was a deep fascination, apparently, about this art of chicle manipulating, but men did not like to admit it, while the fad was a feminine one. Men are gregarious, and readily follow a strong leader, providing that leader is not a woman, so there was only one way to do it—propaganda!

So it was insidiously circulated in stenographic circles that the boss did not consider "gum chewing" ladylike, that it not only interfered with efficiency but detracted from charm; all three of which arguments have great weight with the pay envelope (especially the last mentioned), and so, gradually, the fashion died out.

At last the coast was clear. The habit had retired so far into limbo that even the least venturesome considered that it could safely be revived as something entirely new. The strong white light of advertising brought it into prominence and the business man's left hand top desk drawer.

No longer does the frantic executive soothe his frayed nerves with old brier or the doubtfully fragrant stogie. Instead, he gets the old jaws into play with a succulent stick of "Laurel Breath", and the delight and energy he displays in this form of indoor athletics is truly amazing. For the benefit of prospective participants, it may be said that the sport, like all other manly exercises, has developed "form." And these are some of the vagaries of that "form."

Of course, old-timers have acquired, through long practice, a slow, ruminant chew, reminiscent of a contented cow in a daisy field under sunny skies. This is indicative of peace of mind, big deal pulled off, meals thoroughly digested, and general well-being.

There is the straight up-and-down motion, a "champing at the bit" as it were, and shows clearly that the chewer is full of unspent energy generated usually by the typist being late or talking too long to her sweeties on the private line, or a dull business acquaintance standing around the office at lunch time.

Some fancy the quick, erratic, nervous movement, such as done by the rabbit, giving beholders the impression that the performer is a man of rapid thought and fluent vocabulary, and he is, as a rule, especially the latter.

Others prefer a light, lateral, rolling of the confection on the teeth, with the lips well open, preferably curled back, denoting that the thoughts are far away and pleasant and that it would be dangerous to bring them back to ordinary things. It has been found that these stray thoughts are largely centred on the golf links or a coming "bout with the gloves."

One phase is the delicate nibble, in which the cud is, one might say, "twiddled" on the front teeth. This means that the person is of a cautious turn of mind, and gives all things due and long consideration before committing himself in any way.

Combinations of these various styles, of course, denote the mixed character. Adepts are even able to "snap" the gum, and it is said that they find this pastime more absorbing than the old-fashioned trick of making smoke rings.

Up to date, however, no one has been caught "stringing the gum," as it used to be called when the diversion was the monopoly of the fair sex, but the sport is still young, and this takes constant and careful practice to prevent the stuff adhering to the fingers, nose, eyebrows, ears, clothing, furniture or other substances.

As it happens, now that the girls have had an opportunity to observe the game at its best, they have firmly decided that nothing on earth, in it, under it, or around it, would ever persuade them to take it up again.

Widespread satisfaction is felt that the proposal to construct a main by-pass road close to the historic meeting-house at Jordans, England, is to be abandoned. The solitary old Quaker meeting-house of Jordans is about a mile and three-quarters from the pretty village of Chalfont St. Giles, and in the little graveyard attached to it are buried Milton's secretary, William Penn, who died in 1718, his wife, and five of his children. Many American and Canadian tourists visit Jordans, with its historic Quaker associations, and see the Mayflower barn. Tourists, incidentally, see the Milton cottage in the village of Chalfont, where Milton finished "Paradise Lost" and began "Paradise Regained."

Canada's Memorial Hall

(Continued from page 26)

mental details. In the lower portion of the window, we have the rising sun breaking into the splendor of a new day, the implements of war being laid aside for those of peace, shown by figures representing Industry, and the many happy fruits. The South Window represents a people gathered to remembrance of their glorious dead. In this, the details are too numerous and the symbolization too varied to be detailed at length. It is almost gorgeous in figures representative of battle in the cause of righteousness, of the triumph of power over brutal tyranny, of the Crucifixion—symbolical of suffering of the victors as well as the vanquished, and of Joan of Arc, signifying France and French Canada, bearing a pennant and shield charged with the Fleur de Lis. In the third light is an heroic figure, armoured and helmeted, symbol of Canada proudly contemplative yet sorrowful holding in her hand the victor's laurel wreath. She is looking down upon the sculptured marble altar with the incised frieze of (from the Pilgrim's Progress):

"My marks and scars I carry with me, to be a witness for me that I have fought his battles who will now be my reward.... So he passed over, and all the trumpets sounded for him on the other side."

All the windows have appropriate inscriptions.

MR. PEARSON has a fine flair for literature, as well as for symbolism in his architecture, and is full of apt quotations. In the panels under the lights and elsewhere he has drawn from many sources, including the Bible, Bunyan, and Macrae's now famous poem, "In Flanders Fields". All of which cannot be reproduced here. This one from "Tristram Shandy" is perhaps the most striking, although all are peculiarly appropriate:

—He shall not, by G—, cried my Uncle Toby.

—The accusing spirit, which flew up to Heaven's chancery with the oath, blushed as he gave it in and the RECORDING ANGEL, as he wrote it down dropp'd a tear upon the word and blotted it out for ever.

It is not possible within limited space to outline all the symbolism featured in the Hall. In its restricted space, because it was an after thought and not provided for in the original plans, is shown everything pertaining to the War and Canada's part in it. There is not an inch of space left untouched, not a nook or corner not utilized with symbolic figures, heraldic devices or motifs of some kind, large and small. The mother and child in the final over the door represent two of the most poignant sufferers during the War, the woman who lost her husband and breadwinner, her sons, or her sweetheart, and the child its father or brother. Immediately over the wrought iron gates in the arch, the Mother's Cross is intended as a permanent memorial of the burden imposed on the women, and their helpfulness in healing and in industry. The black Belgian marble, already referred to, is emblematic of the way Belgium was overrun and despoiled, and its rehabilitation on a basis of security, backed by the stone of France in the Cluster. It signifies also her aspirations not again to be vanquished, and by supporting the cluster columns to assist in maintaining the Crown of Glory. Over the entrance on leaving the Chamber is this, carved in the mouldings, "All's well for over there among his peers a happy warrior sleeps."

On the spandrel in the doorway leading from the ante-room into the chamber are carved in stone the humble animals that played their part and were sacrificed—dogs, horses, mules, carrier pigeons, white mice, canaries, and the reindeer in Russia. They were useful in their own capacity and were not forgotten in the general design. In short, the Memorial Hall, the War and all its factors, as interpreted in stone by the designer, will stand for many centuries as their highest and best exposition and be their most lasting memorial. Lord Byng, late Governor-General, laid the Altar stone, and the corner stones beneath the cluster columns were laid by Lord Haig, the Prime Minister, and the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen. The finale in the stage of erection of the Memorial, which was formerly dedicated last year by the Prince of Wales, was reached on Armistice Day at 4.30 o'clock, when the Hon. Mackenzie King, surrounded by a very distinguished company, declared it officially opened in the following words:

"In the name of the people of Canada in proud and grateful remembrance of sixty thousand of her sons and daughters whose lives were given in the Cause of Freedom, I unlock the doors of this Memorial Chamber and declare it henceforth open to the public."

"Here upon its walls is inscribed the record of their deeds, and upon its Altar will rest the Book of Remembrance containing their names."

"This then, is the very heart of Canada wherein their memory will be cherished forever."

"O valiant Hearts, who to your glory came

"Through dust of conflict and through battle-flame;

"Tranquil you lie, your knightly virtue proved,

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Frieda Hempel—La Argentina—Hans Kindler—Five Piano Ensemble—Schubert Choir

Mme. Hempel Very few indeed of the eminent singers of the day give recitals so joyous, delightful and imbued with high artistry as the great German soprano, Frieda Hempel. No living singer is more completely mistress of the ancient art of "bel canto" than she, and few can boast such an enchantingly winsome personality. A Hempel recital always leaves the lover of music in a highly elated mood, and her appearance at Massey Hall on Nov. 26th was no exception to the rule. Her complete conquest of her audience was the more noteworthy because her voice was not at its best. There remained evidence of the attack of laryngitis which had compelled her to postpone the recital announced for a week previously; but this fact enabled the discerning to appreciate all the better her supremacy in the field of pure vocalization. The only number in which her disability was really marked was in Bellini's famous aria "Casta Diva," when at times she sang sharp and was rather explosive in climaxes. Wisely she dropped another Bellini aria, "Come Per Me Sereno," from "Sonnambula," and substituted the less exacting aria from Puccini's "Boheme" which she sang with exquisite simplicity and sentiment.

Very few of the coloratura sopranos past or present have possessed much interpretative distinction and for that reason Frieda Hempel is unique. Her voice is high, sweet and marvelously flexible. No other singer, man or woman, has quite so fine a sense of rhythm as she, and everything she does radiates intelligence. She is also a born comedienne, as she proved in 1911 when as a young singer of 26 she was chosen by Richard Strauss to create the role of Sophie in his glorious comic opera, "Fienekavalier." And she is a mistress of every school of song. She opened with Handel's famous old aria, "Oh Had I Jubal's Lyre," and her attack and handling of the classic vocal ornaments were brilliant in an exceptional degree. Monroe's "My Lovely Celtic" was also delicious in execution and sentiment. The enchanting lightness and flowing rhythmic beauty of her style was displayed in Baily's "I'd Be a Butterfly." This is not a very important work musically but becomes so when sung by Madame Hempel; and one could wish that Marion Talley and some of the other new discoveries, could sit and listen to her sing it half a score of times and learn something about the higher art of song. And, of course, she was entrancing in Sir Henry Bishop's "Dashing White Sergeant," a great favorite with singers of a century ago. The humor and military elan she imparted to the rendering made it an unforgettable experience.

In German lieder she is naturally very attractive. Schubert's "Wohin," as she sings it, has the movement of rapidly flowing waters, and she was admirable also in his "Der Jungling an der Quelle" and in Robert Franz's "Er ist gekommen." Many singers do Farley's "Night Wind" with its eerie refrain in imitation of the howling elements, but few with such absolute evenness of tone and richness of suggestion as she. Her rendering of a Lullaby by Mozart was naturally very fine for she is one of the most eminent of Mozart singers and her singing of the hymn "Alleluia" was rather surprisingly full-throated for a woman with a voice so highly placed.

The bubbling humor of Hempel and her finesse in the expression of sentiment, were much in evidence in her



GERTRUDE KAPPEL
The great German prima donna who will make her first appearance in Canada in a song recital at Massey Hall on Dec. 14th.

folk song group. The most enchanting of these were two wicked little French songs "La petite Jeanneton" and "Coutou, Canari, Jalous." All French folk songs are notable for their rippling refrains, and Hempel's renderings of these were indescribably fascinating. She also roused the audience by her abandon in the Scottish song, "Charlie is My Darling." Finally she lifted everyone's spirits to the highest pitch of exhilaration by her singing of the delightful German folk song, "Lauterbach." No air is better known the world over, and it has been profanely paraphrased in the English ditty, "Oh! where, Oh! where is my little dog gone?" But as sung by Hempel it becomes a delicious arabesque of subtle rhythms and silvery, glowing tones. The singer was generous with extra numbers and to send the audience home happy sang with exquisitely even, rippling phrasing the valse song, "Blue Danube." She had an excellent accompanist in Kurt Rührseitz, who also played a group of solos including Rachmaninoff's Prelude in C sharp minor and Brahms' Rhapsody, opus 79. Although inclined to be strenuous she had obviously a fine musical intelligence.

La Argentina Unique and Enthralling

There are some of us who are old enough to recall vividly the sensation created in Europe and America during the mid-nineties by the Spanish dancer, Carmencita. She came and conquered in a day when beautiful and unique dancing was a very rare spectacle in English speaking countries. The stage of today boasts scores of first-rate solo dancers and hundreds of secondary terpsichoreans of talent for

one that illumined the theatrical scene of 1895. It is possible that Carmencita still lives, a middle-aged woman somewhere in Spain, but whether alive or dead she has been immortalized in one of the finest and most colorful canvases of the late John S. Sargent. Brilliant as was that apparition of long ago I doubt very much whether Carmencita's art as an interpreter of Spanish dances would bear comparison with the exotic loveliness and finesse of La Argentina's performances.

La Argentina is a young woman of Spanish birth who when a child was taken by her parents to the Argentine and in her teens became a sensation in Buenos Ayres and other Latin American cities. The rising tide of fortune brought her back to her native land and her fame spread throughout the romantic cities of Spain. A year or more ago she conquered Paris and within recent weeks New York. Obviously a woman who can do this in a generation of brilliant dancers like our own has amazing qualities. Physically La Argentina possesses many physical allurements. She could without fear or challenge sing the old refrain: My form and features when you scan, Express displeasure if you can.

One youngish man in her audience at Massey Hall on Nov. 20, was so moved by admiration that he promptly became an advocate of polygamy. However one doubts whether such a social innovation would help very much because there are not enough ladies possessing the graces of Argentina to go around. Those who have seen her, and listened to the stimulating murmur of her castanets in Paris, say that Massey Hall is not the ideal place in which she can display her talents—it is not intimate enough, and does not permit of that electric exchange of feeling between artist and audience which gives the ultimate thrill to Spanish dancing. Among the enthusiastic cries of admiration which form an accompaniment when she dances before a Parisian audience La Argentina reaches a point of ecstatic physical expression unattainable in a large concert auditorium. And she, as she informed Mr. Suckling, her local manager, was rather afraid of her footing. This accounted for the fact that sometimes she retarded her accustomed tempo in a way that disconcerted her pianist. But admitting all this, Argentina's dance recital was a thrilling and unforgettable event.

Apart from her physical beauty, Argentina is the embodiment of grace—a woman whose every movement suggests fresh and delightful harmonies of line, whose every pose makes a captivating picture. Her face is that of one of the Byronic heroines, romantic and at all times wonderfully vivacious and expressive. Her body is sinuous and vibrant but never snakily so. It is suggestive of subtle strength and rich reserves of grace, and there is rhythmic fascination in the motions of her hands and feet. There are times when the word "movement" seems too commonplace a word to describe the evolutions of Argentina. Her glide is as stealthy as a wraith, while at other times the clicking of her heels suggests a rare romantic vivacity. These physical characteristics are enhanced when she dances, by her inspired use of the castanets. In her hands the effect they produce is not a mere flow of staccato accents, but a whole gamut of tones. One has never heard such wonderful nuancing with what in ordinary hands are merely vehicles of stimulating noise. Sometimes the diminuendoes and other effects she achieves almost bring her castanets within the category of musical instruments.

A summary of Argentina would be incomplete without a reference to her

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clothes. As a rule Spanish dancers in their garb adhere to a few tones like black, white, red and yellow, but Argentina in her exquisitely designed costumes uses the whole palette with all its variations. Carmencita usually danced in long shawl like costumes that swathed her nearly to her ankles and trailed a little. Argentina had but one costume of this type, of pure white with a puce scarf, and displayed an immense variety of weeds, each notable in design, Spanish suggestion and harmony of color arrangement. Thus the painters, who will immortalize her, as many no doubt crave to do, will find a whole flower garden of Argentinian just as did Sir John Lavery in the case of Paviotina.

The note of artistic distinction was enhanced by the quality of the music. She interpreted twelve distinct types of national dance, with music by the most distinguished modern Spanish composers, although Malata whose Serenata opened her programme is, I think, an Austrian. There were two numbers by Granados, who was a war victim of German submarines. His dance No. 5 as interpreted by Argentina was an especially delicate and charming episode. The dancer's mastery of the glance seductive which is famous in Europe and rouses the emotions of the Boulevardiers, was displayed with much potency in a Gypsy Dance by Halfter-Esricho, and one of the most original and impressive of her numbers was a



MRS. ZOE CRESSER-GASKINS

The well-known pianist who died recently at the Royal Alexandra Sanatorium, London, Ont. During her career she made many appearances in London, England; Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and other Canadian cities and won approval for her interpretative skill. Mrs. Cresser-Gaskins was the daughter of Walter Greaves, a well-known fly-fisherman and amateur flautist of Ottawa. She is survived by her husband, Henry Cresser-Gaskins, of Toronto.

ritual Fire Dance for driving away evil spirits, from Manuel de Falla's ballet "El Amor Brujo". The music has a strange, haunting quality and a classicist in the audience was of the opinion that the strange movements of the incantation were derived from old Greek tradition. The number in the first part which most effectively captured the enthusiasm of her audience was a Peasant Dance of Toledo with music by Guerrero. With her provincial costume she might have walked out of a canvas by one of the modern Spanish realists, and the humor of her countenance and gentle suggestion of gaucherie in her movements were captivating.

Instinct for rhythm in all its variations was characteristic of everything she did, and was especially apparent in her renderings of a Dance of Cordova by Albinez, and in her Andalusian Tango. Her Tango was much more gracious and alluring than the convulsive movements that used to pass by that name a decade ago. The Bolero, a classic dance of the eighteenth century—is a form better known to the outside world than most of the Spanish dances, and nothing could have been more piquant and elegant than Argentina crowned by the velvet turban associated with that name. Perhaps the most remarkable of her offerings was a Cogullilla danced without music, to which the nuancing of her castanets gave an inimitable appeal. In her final number La Corrida (Impressions of a bull fight) she employed very expressive pantomime, but her energies seemed to flag just at the close.

Her sole accompaniment was that of a noted young Spanish pianist, Carmen-

cita Perez, who sometimes had difficulty in synchronizing with the dancer. She also played a number of solos and at the outset seemed rather wooden, but in the second part awoke to brilliance in her rendering of "Viva Navarro (Jota)" by Larregia.

The Coming of Gertrude Kappel

Toronto has had the good fortune recently of hearing for the first time in this country two or three artists of the very highest distinction and among the ranks of these must be numbered the eminent German prima donna, Gertrude Kappel, of the Metropolitan Opera House, who will give a recital at Massey Hall on Dec. 14th. Madame Kappel is one of the new singers like Jeritza and Rothberg who have come to the front in Europe since the war and made her first appearance in New York in "Tristan and Isolde" a year or so ago. It at once became apparent to critics that she was the finest Isolde who had been heard on the stage of this great opera house since the days of Ternina. She has also made a profound impression in Bruchhilde and other celebrated Wagnerian roles. The writer has heard her Isolde, and in both vocal quality and art it was superb, as those who recall the references to her in "Vignettes of Manhattan," published in this journal last spring, may recall. The tenderness of her intonation, and her lustrous quality in mezzo voce passages were unforgettable. In Europe she is known as an eminent recital artist, and it is to be hoped that Torontonians will accord her the recognition that is her due.

Hector Charbonworth

Hans Kindler's Recital

The cello as a solo instrument has not the popularity of its more agile relation, the violin; and when one has heard Pablo Casals — and lately at Hart House Theatre, Hans Kindler—one is inclined to ask why. The answer is, probably, that one does not hear the cello played well as often as the violin. It seems easier to bring sweet music out of the smaller instrument, the cello, more rugged of constitution, is less easily seduced.

Thus, Kindler playing the cello is something like a revelation. It is impossible to remain unmoved by the gorgeous quality of his tone, so rich, so rounded, so complete in color and emotional content. And it is equally impossible not to be enraptured by his power and control of dynamics; his technical authority, the quiet assurance with which he gets every desired effect. The freedom of his bowing, and his ability to descend into the depths of the bass and bring out tones that are unragged and refined leave one continually amazed.

His Hart House program included a Handel Sonata, G minor, two Chopin movements, Largo and Scherzo (Opus 65), a Mozart, Adagio Rondo, Toccata, by Frescobaldi and some shorter pieces by Schubert, Delibes, Rimsky, Korsakov and de Falla. All of them were delightful experiences, but the Chopin Largo movement proved to be the major event of the program, so charged was it with loveliness and deep feeling. One falls, indeed, to recall when music moved one as completely as this. The short pieces which concluded the program while excellent as "stunts" seemed rather in the nature of an anticlimax.

Mr. Kindler is to be congratulated on his pianist, Mr. Alberto Guerrero, who was in as fine a form as one has heard him and in the rather ungrateful role of accompanist, gave a brilliant performance. One expects that the season will offer few recitals as enjoyable as the Kindler recital at Hart House.

Schubert Choir of Brantford

Toronto, the City of Choirs, was invaded recently by the Schubert Choir of Brantford, Ont., and the invasion was acknowledged to be completely successful. This aggregation of about 120 voices stands comparison with any similar choral unit that has sung in this city. Not only in choral distinction, but also in something that it can claim superiority over many, the lovely quality of its individual voices.

Rarely has one heard sopranos of such sweetness and clarity and tenors and basses of such virile tone.

As soon as the choir had sung Gretchaninoff's "The Cherubic Hymn" and "Sleep, Infant Divine" (Noel Breton), and later when it sang Gade's "Spring Greeting" with the orchestra, one was compelled to recognize its unquestioned possession of those highly necessary choral requirements, the fine balance of departments and a highly developed discipline. This not only reflected credit on the conductor, Mr. Henri K. Jordan, but also told of a love of choral singing and a seriousness of purpose on the part of the choir.

In West's conventional lyric, "How Eloquent" and in the familiar loveliness of Bantock's "On Himalay" the choir revealed a surety of phrasing and shading, a delicacy of rhythmic effects and a refinement of color of praiseworthy distinction. While the final number, the March and Chorus from Act IV of "Carmen" in its wild, barbaric color and stirring phrases provided a thrilling climax to the evening's concert.

The Schubert Choir, which has been in existence since 1902, may rest assured of its notable place among choral units in Canada. And it is to be hoped that it does not stay away from this city as long again.

Assisting the choir at the concert at Massey Hall was the Toronto Symphony Orchestra which under the direction of Dr. Von Kunitz, rounded out the program attractively with generous numbers.

Five Piano Ensemble

The Five Piano Ensemble under the baton of Dr. Ernest MacMillan, and including such able pianists as Reginald Stewart, Alberto Guerrero, Nora Drewett de Kresz, Viggo Kihl and Ernest Seitz has become something like an institution in Toronto. Its popularity with the music lovers of this city was indicated in an unmistakable fashion by the splendid house that greeted the recent concert at Massey Hall.

It was something more than merely

a "stunt" performance. True, one cannot expect individuality of tone, or subtle effects of nuance and shading. That is in the nature of things practically impossible. The appeal of such a concert as this is purely its ensemble qualities, its unity of tone and its rhythmic attunement. And in these the Five Piano Ensemble has approached very closely to perfection.

If proof of this were needed it was furnished by the opening performance of the Bach Prelude (C major and C sharp minor) which remained the most captivating episodes of the evening. The flowing rhythm achieved by the five pianists under the inspired direction of Dr. MacMillan astonished and enchanted the audience by its flawless liquidity and betokened many hours of hard labor and rehearsal.

The Chopin numbers, two valses, two etudes and a polonaise formed the second group and were deliciously rendered as were the Schubert ballet music from "Rosamunde" and Mendelssohn's "Spinning Song," in the last

(Continued on Page 34)

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MUSIC AND DRAMA

The Children's Theatre

In Moscow, when the wicked kommissars can spare a few moments from their primary task of undermining the British Empire (vide Press), or subverting the finer instincts of civilized humanity by the advocacy of disarmament, they seem to take an intelligent and helpful interest in the theatre, writes Horace Shipp in "The Sackbut," London. One of the most fascinating of their activities in this direction was the subsidizing of a definite Children's State Theatre, functioning under the aegis of their Department of Education and its chief, M. Lunacharsky. The establishment of this theatre is associated with the name of Madame Henrietta Pascal, and if the facts of its inception and materialization are "wrought in mystery," we know that it provided plays specially written for children, ballets and spectacles, and adaptations of the young people's favorite stories.

Naturally, in England, where democratic government is carried timorously on under the menace of the poised pen of "Constant Roper," "Indignant Ratepayer," or "Lover of Economy," and where a minor sum cannot be voted to enable London school children to attend Shakespearean productions as part of their school work, our children are immune from any such State interference; or perhaps it is that Lord Percy is too busy preventing his rash department from carrying out the scheme for improving education so progressively adopted by it. But these speculations upon the motives of our pastors and masters are a digression. Their purpose, if they have one, is to prelude the fact that here in England we have left the establishment of a children's theatre to the faith and effort of a little group of private enthusiasts; His Majesty's Government showing its interest and awareness, doubtless, in the usual way by faithfully and regularly collecting the entertainment tax. Nevertheless, a children's theatre we have.

It lives just off the northern end of Shaftesbury Avenue, in Endell Street. Its managers are Joan Luxton and Agnes Lowson, and its performances take place nightly at 5.45. Also, it is a success. Dramatists have dreamed dreams, and young men have had visions of a theatre where the audience is in absolute rapport with the stage; West End managers have sighted through the nightmare of their own economic enterprises in amusement for a theatre and a production where the "House Full" boards will be displayed every evening; theorists have yearned for a theatre where realism gives place to an art of the theatre subserved by dance and music. Because these varied dreams come true in Endell Street one is justified, I feel, in using that word, success.

A children's theatre may have special opportunities. No audience, once you have secured their allegiance, is better to work with and for. No audience is more faithful in its attendance, and none exists which will give better "viva voce" publicity to an enterprise. Nor is there one which understands more rapidly the symbols of which art is made up. Thus the task of the management was clear if it had the courage to believe these things and to act upon them.

So we get the gayest of programs presented to the happiest of audiences: specially written plays, folk-songs sung and mimed in that jolly manner which seems the prerogative of folk-songs; old and new poems recited and acted; a stage décor which in its stylization could give points to most of our West-End houses, good lighting and costumes. The decoration is planned, the scenery and costumes made in a studio attached to the theatre, so that there is no leakage of that play-spirit in which the whole enterprise is conceived. And what pleasing things they are! Last season there was an exceptionally happy invention for the presentation of "High Barbary." I remember: the sea was a low curtain rising a couple of feet from the floor, the ship and the attacking pirate ship were each manned by a crew of two, who wore

the gaily colored framework of their vessels jointly, hobby-horse fashion, and sailed that colored curtain of the sea, tacked, fled, pursued and fought, sunk and were sunken in splendid style. I doubt if there is anything so supremely satisfying in the current program, though the many items conceived in the same spirit of gay daring come close to it.

The audience are almost as fascinating to the alien adult as the performance itself. Nothing is more fascinating as a study than the immediacy of their reaction, and the children's theatre must be a happy hunting ground for the professors of child psychology. Not that there is any chance of indulging a taste for such deadly preoccupation when once the announcer's head has poked itself through the curtain and told us what to expect. After that, objectivity is impossible. A critical moment may be occasionally engendered by the music and the singing; but I suspect that the masters of "bel canto" would be hard put to it to rollick through this program with the same all-round effect, so let us not be carping, but add our tribute of grateful delight for the forgetfulness of the He-ancients in "Lubin Loo," and the charm of the lady who goes "Dashing away with a Smoothing Iron."

Coming back to London at the opening of the autumn theatrical season, I was tempted to believe that the Children's Theatre was the only place where anyone with an adult intelligence is catered for. It was not, in fact, quite as bad as that. There was Galsworthy's "Loyalties"; Monckton Hoffe's "Many Waters"; Playfair's revival of "She Stoops to Conquer"; the "Marionettes"; and a play by John Drinkwater which might claim to be serious theatre. There may even have been a couple of borderline cases. Opera lurked shyly in the remotest suburbs. Mr. Arnold Bennett, from whom we might reasonably have hoped something, gave us almost the worst play ever, and the rest of the theatre was addressed to the under-housemaid and office-boy mentality possessed, it would seem, by the people disguised as adults who occupied the auditorium. But for intelligence commend me to the Children's Theatre!

Toronto May Hear Prague Teachers' Chorus

News that the singing school teachers of Prague, Czechoslovakia, known as the Prague Teachers' Chorus will sing in Toronto, on their first tour of the United States which begins in January, 1929, gives hope that other Canadian cities may have an opportunity to hear this group which Walter Damrosch has called the finest singing group in Europe today. Negotiations are under way for the choir to come to Ottawa.

Known all over Europe for the exceptionally blended beauty of their voices, the Prague teachers have been heard by some 2,000,000 people on the Continent and in England. Their appearance in this country will give the American people a chance to hear one of the most unusual musical attractions to be heard anywhere.

The Prague Chorus has been organized for 20 years and has given over 600 concerts. Their leader is Professor Metod Dolezil, who has been called the "Toscanini of Choral Music", and he has been in charge of the choir for seven years. Not associated with any church nor supported by an institution, the Chorus is kept alive by the sheer superiority of the singing voices and the enthusiasm of the singers and that of their public. Rehearsal is so vital with these men that only severe illness has ever been known to keep any of them away. The men receive no salary and the profits made from the concerts go into a pool for travelling expenses. A leave of absence from their schools has been obtained for each of the singers for the duration of their American tour.

The concert programs are made up of Czech folk-songs; music by prominent Czech composers, many of whom have dedicated compositions to the organization; and of music of famous composers known to all the musical world. Whether it is a simple folk-song or the stupendous volume of "The

70,000", a song written by the late Leoš Janacek, the exquisite beauty of the Chorus voices is equally stirring.

Of "The 70,000", Olin Downes, music critic of the New York Times has said, "Sung by the School Teachers' Chorus of Prague, 'The 70,000' is extraordinarily dramatic, by turns sustained, ejaculatory in style, with rapid changes of mood and an intense nervousness. There is a singular concentration, in this writing, a veritable orchestration of the voices." The song tells of Czech miners isolated in Silesia surrounded by foes. They shout in defiance—"We are the 70,000. You have dug for us

70,000 graves. But we will be free!" Walter Damrosch, for years the conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra, is at the head of the National Sponsors Committee which is made up of prominent musicians and educators. An elaborate program of welcome to the Chorus is being arranged by this group and in every city in which the Chorus appears special social functions will be given in honor of the group.

The Prague Teachers' Chorus is under the concert direction of M. H. Hanson, in association with Richard Copley, 10 East 43rd St., New York City. Mr. Hanson, who has been called the

father of Choral singing in America and who is an authority on the subject, has been in Europe this summer making arrangements for the coming visit of the Chorus.

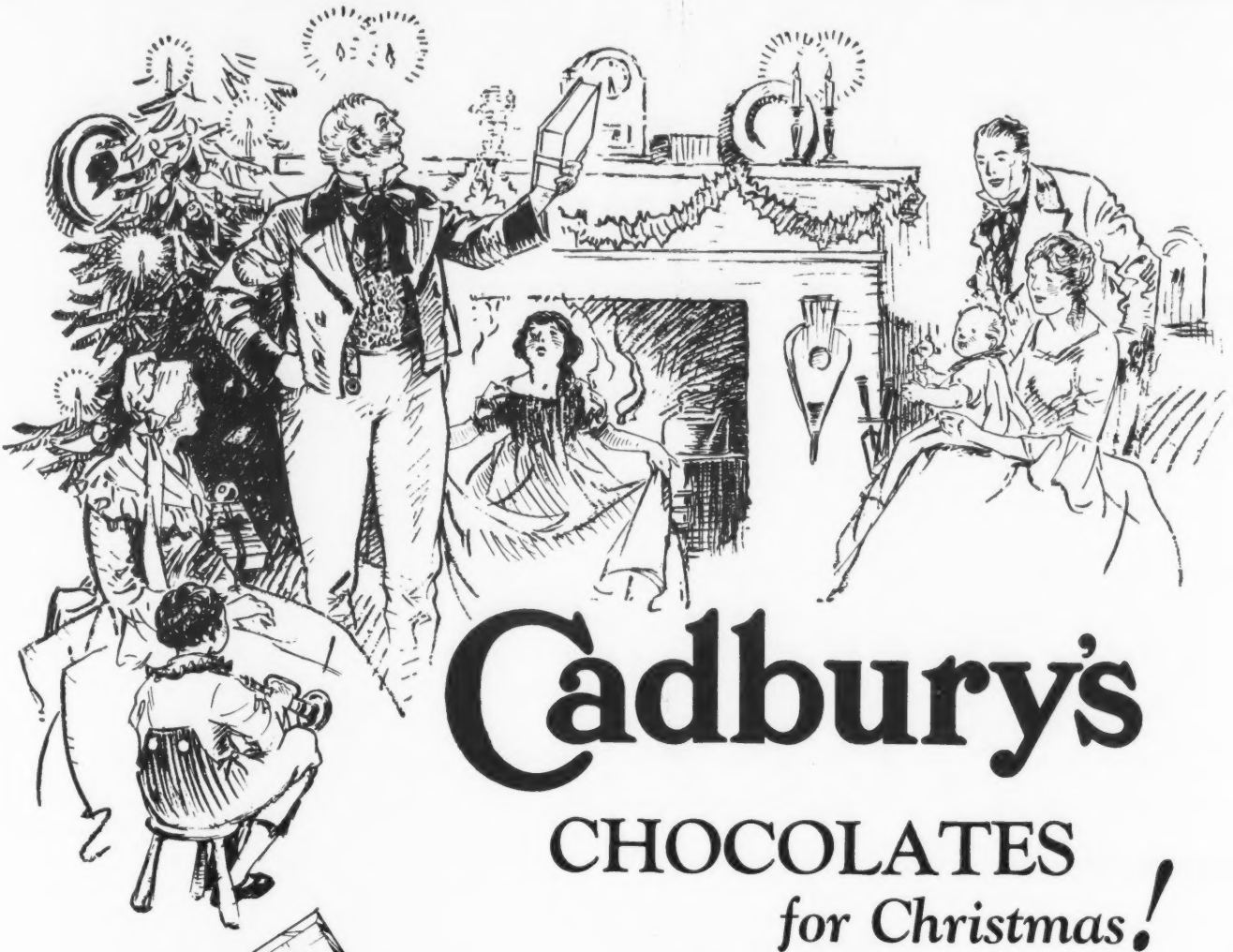
Note and Comment

SINCE the regrettable cancellation by Mr. Seymour Hicks of the Canadian tour he had planned for the close of the present year—a cancellation due solely to the ill-health of his wife, Miss Ellaline Terriss—the only remaining attraction on the list of the All-Canada Tours

organization for the current season is Bransby Williams, the eminent English character-actor, who will open his tour in Montreal on Mon., Jan. 7, and proceed across the continent and back.

Mr. Bransby Williams, who is well known in Canada, will present on this occasion a play of exceptional interest,—"The Mystery of Nicholas Snyders". He has already produced it with emphatic success in London and the English provinces, and it is confidently anticipated that it will prove successful with Canadian audiences.

When Jerome wrote this play he seems to have drawn from two sources



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FRANCE'S GRAND OLD MAN AT HOME
M. Clemenceau photographed at his house in Brittany on his 87th birthday, Oct. 9th. The woman in the centre is his cook, a typical Breton peasant.

of inspiration, the "Faust Legend", with its temptation of an old man to renew his youth and pay the penalty when his pleasures palled and failed, and the "Christmas Carol", with its regeneration of Scrooge the miser and his transformation into Scrooge the money-

maker and philanthropist. Jerome introduces us to a Dutch Scrooge who lives sordidly and cruelly, who knows neither love nor kindness, and who enslaves those around him. Then he introduces us to a Memphis who offers the old grasping tyrant a period of happiness in exchange for his soul. But thereafter the plot takes a different turn. How Nicholas Snyders is befuddled and cajoled, how he changes, how he works out his redemption and learns the true secret of charity, service, and joy, constitutes the main theme of the second and third acts.

The particular merit of this drama is its character-sketching. It is less for the study than the stage, less for the reader than the actor. Bransby Williams saw a special opportunity for himself in Nicholas Snyders, where he could not only display his unique power in the portrayal of a Dickensian character, but could further enhance it by introducing the subtlety and mysticism associated with a mediaeval legend. Thus Nicholas Snyders is not only a perfectly human figure, appealing to human emotions, but he becomes ever and anon tinged with the supernatural, and among the shadows which envelop him lurks the sinister and enigmatical imp of temptation who seems to belong to some eerie other-world.

This Pedlar is a strange conception, bringing with him an atmosphere of diablerie. Against this background of darkness and mystery shine out the bright creatures of purity and innocence who are to effect the salvation of Nicholas Snyders and lead him from the vale of his low desires to the heights of a worthy hope. Such a drama, with its hint of allegory, is a moral tonic, conveying an unmistakable message. Yet it must not be thought that it is all lacking in genuine entertainment on that account. On the contrary, it is light and amusing, and the grim moments do but make the relieving rays more cheerful.

THE Hamburg Conservatory announces the appointment of Marcus Adeney as teacher in the Departments of Violoncello, Chamber-Music and Orchestral Playing. Mr. Adeney studied with Boris Hambourg during the seasons of 1918-19. Subsequently he played for some time in the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, continuing his studies while in Detroit under Philip Abbas. Then followed several years of European culture; in London, where the brilliant 'cello virtuoso and composer Arnold Trowell was his teacher for a year, and later in Vienna where he was associated with the well known pedagogue Professor W. Jeral. Returning to New York Mr. Adeney played for a season with the American Orchestral Society of that city and is now a member of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. He is also known to readers of Canadian magazines as a critical writer on musical and literary themes.

At Marriage at Sea

IN THE Chapel on board the French Line steamer "Ile de France" on Friday morning, November 9th, in mid-ocean, the marriage of Mademoiselle de Queros, direct descendant of Christopher Columbus and the daughter of a Spanish Grandee, with Mr. Robert Esnault Pelletier, officer of the Legion of Honour, President of the Society of Savants and Inventors of France and a pioneer in aviation, was celebrated by Rev. Father Laboure and Bishop of Lebanon by special authorization of the Archbishop of Rouen. This was the first only authorized Roman Catholic wedding to be celebrated at sea.

The Chapel of the steamer, which can seat eighty persons, was filled to capacity by friends and fellow-passengers, who were deeply moved realizing that for the first time in history an officially authorized Catholic wedding was being celebrated at sea. The event makes the Ile de France the first floating Catholic Parish.

A bridal luncheon followed immediately after the ceremony and the bride and groom were the recipients of many gifts and were warmly congratulated by all on board.



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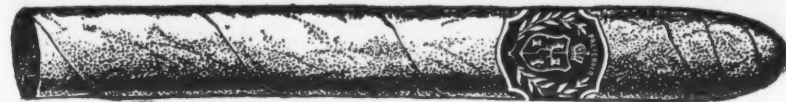
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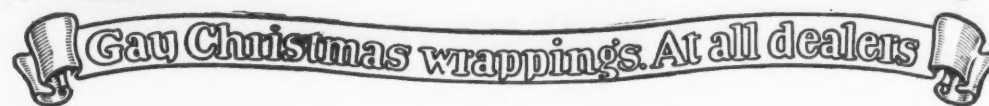
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MUSIC AND DRAMA

(Continued from Page 31)

group. The concluding piece, Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 15, while lacking the delicate rhythmic appeal of the other selections, served to end the program in a flourish of dynamics and resounding tone.

The assisting artist was the Danish baritone, Mr. Poul Bai, who gave several groups of attractive songs. Mr. Bai sings with distinction and sound musicianship and his skill for interpretation, particularly in the dramatic field, is of a high order. His opening Beethoven numbers were not happily conceived, but his rendering of Schubert, particularly "Der Erlkönig" and his Scandinavian group were done in a most felicitous style. He was accompanied effectively at the piano by Miss Muriel Gidley.

Hal Frank

"Victoria" on the Stage

On the stage "Queen Victoria," the play by David Carb and Walter Pritchard Eaton which is given its first Canadian presentation at the Empire Theatre this week, is undoubtedly of interest to students of the Queen's life and times, but it leaves much to be desired both as regards the dramatic qualities and the manner of its handling by the Empire company. The action is divided into seven episodes, beginning with the notification of the Queen Kensington Palace of her accession to the throne, and ending with the reception at Buckingham Palace to representatives of the overseas dominions on the occasion of the Queen's diamond jubilee. The time given to each episode is necessarily limited and the play thus consists merely of brief glimpses of Queen Victoria at various stages of her reign, with the result that there is little continuity of interest. The Queen, designedly or not, is depicted as an ineffectual, silly woman who has practically no knowledge of or interest in politics and who puts her personal interests before the affairs of the nation she is supposed to rule. While, in certain respects at least, there is some basis of fact for some of the suggestions made in the play, impartially-minded students of the Queen's life must recognize that the play's representation of her is by no means a faithful picture. If the authors' purpose was not that of showing Queen Victoria and the monarchy generally as futile and unnecessary, a costly burden on the nation, it is difficult to imagine what they had in mind. The play is historically inaccurate, it lacks interest save that naturally attaching to the subject dealt with, and it is not amusing. While the manner of its presentation by the Empire Theatre company will not add to the laurels won by that organization, several members of the cast do really excellent work, notably Robert Leslie as the Prince Consort. This is probably Mr. Leslie's most striking achievement in Toronto, and it would be difficult to suggest any respect in which his playing of the part might be improved. Edmund Abbey also achieves outstanding success as Benjamin Disraeli, and Frank Camp as Lord Palmerston. Anne Carew leaves something to be desired in her representation of the title role. She is not altogether convincing, probably because of her lack of the distinction that one imagines belongs to a queen. Incidentally, there are a number of details open to question in the play as given by the Empire company. Why the reference, more than once, to the Queen and Prince Consort as "their Majesties"? Prince Albert, of course, was not a "Majesty." Why the announcement of the Queen, in the last episode, as "her Imperial Majesty"? That title has never been used in referring to the British sovereign. Why, also in the last episode, do the representatives of the overseas dominions kneel to the Prince of Wales? The Prince is not the sovereign.

One of the most attractive features of this production is the excellent musical program, by Murray Adaskin's orchestra, particularly the violin solos by Murray Adaskin himself. —P.M.R.

Light Comedy at Victoria

"That Girl Patsy," the current offering at the Victoria Theatre, is chiefly notable in that it demonstrates the ability of the company to produce good entertainment out of practically nothing. The play, an effort by Sumner Nichols, follows the too-familiar and stereotyped story of the little slum girl with the heart of gold, and if it were not for the art of Helen Kingsley, the good humor and naturalness of Ernest Woodward, and the ease of manner of the supporting cast, there would be very little to record. More honor to the Victoria players for clever utilization of personality, where plot fails.

Of particular interest, since it augurs well for a good season, is the fact that, as with their opening vehicle, the Victoria players keep things moving during the entire time the curtain is up. There are no dropped lines, no awkward exits, no faltering, but rather

that effortless smoothness which is the hallmark of experienced and clever stagecraft. The second offering provided none of the opportunities for preparation available for an opening. It was launched under regular stock conditions—rehearsals current with the playing of another piece—and its smoothness is therefore a true indication of what may be expected in the future. If any criticism is to be levelled on the grounds of production, it would concern solely the exceedingly long waits between acts, a Monday night defect which will no doubt be remedied later during the week.

What praise the play merits in the way of originality lies solely in the fact that the author has not wrought the usual and immediate transformation of a slum girl into a pampered debutante in the brief space of one scene. "Patsy," despite her adoption into the bosom of wealth, remains herself to the end, and even the "happily ever after" is only indicated. With this scope allowed her talents, Miss Kingsley produces an exceedingly delightful performance. She is without doubt one of the most attractive and finished young ladies to enjoy a leading role in Toronto stock; her warmth, sympathy and charm are always in evidence, and in addition, she displays real cleverness in understanding the possibilities of a characterization. In "That Girl Patsy," Miss Kingsley is practically the whole show.

Ernest Woodward, the male lead, does not have much to do this week, but his good nature is infectious. Edward Blaine and Jack Soames do some clever comedy as the society youth and the serious professor who reverse roles under the inspiration of the capricious

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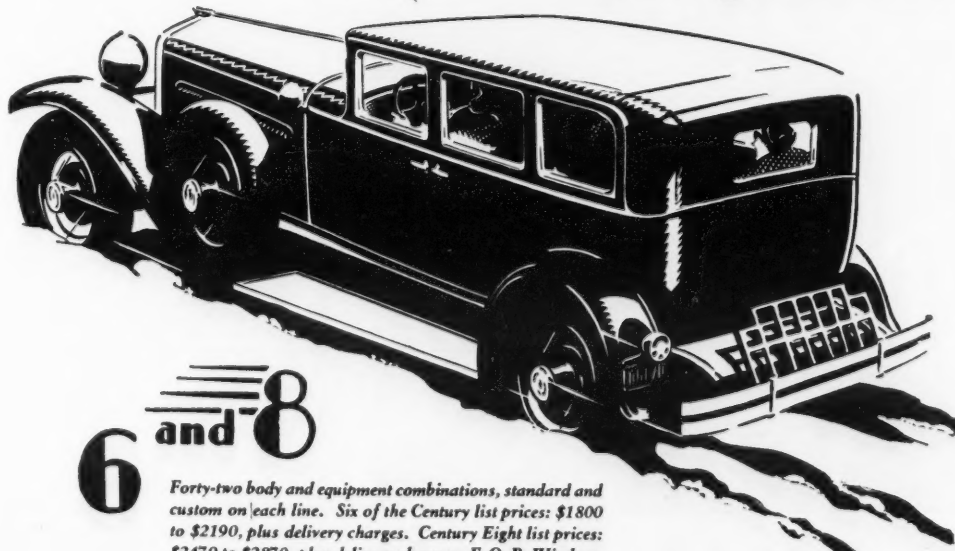
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Patsy, while dainty Viola Kane, Muriel Dean, Helen Robinson, Jean Hartryce, offer distinctively capable support, assisted by Leslie Thomas, Claude Miller, Louis Scott and Rupert MacLeod. "That Girl Patsy" in the hands of the Victoria players, offers pleasing light comedy, exceedingly well done. The piece is good for bad tempers, and merits a visit.
—H. W. McM.

Note and Comment

MR. JAMES B. FAGAN'S charming comedy, "And So To Bed" must not be regarded, in any way, as a dull, or high-brow entertainment, which it is essentially not, but an amusing entertainment of the highest order which ran nearly a year in London and all last season in New York and comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre for a return engagement of one week beginning Monday evening, December 3rd.

A few literary facts in regard to Pepys' diary may not be out of place, as Pepys' Diary, or famous phrase "And So To Bed," was no doubt the source of Fagan's inspiration—at all events the title, and probably the play itself.

In 1816, when Evelyn's Diary was first printed, the mention in it of Samuel Pepys attracted the attention of George Grenville, Master of Magdalene, who, up to that time, we may suppose, had hardly given a thought to the books in his charge. He showed the volumes of the Diary to his cousin Lord Grenville, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who, being interested in ciphers, encouraged his curiosity. The books were then handed over to an undergraduate, one John Smith, who set to work to decipher them in the Spring of 1819, and completed them in April, 1822. His labors would have been considerably shorter, but possibly not so exciting, had he known that there was also in the library a copy of Thomas Skelton's "Tachygraphy," explaining the particular system used, to say nothing of Charles First's account of his escape after the battle of Worcester, which Pepys took down in the same shorthand from this King's lips.

In 1825, Lord Braybrooke, who was then visitor of Magdalene, issued an edition in two volumes, and three years later a second. Both were much abridged and expurgated. In the editions which followed in 1848 and 1854, not substantial additions were made. Finally, in 1899, the great eight-volume edition edited by H. B. Wheatley was completed. This, with the exception of a few passages which decency peremptorily forbids, is the complete Diary.

As might be expected, Mr. Ponsonby, who has recently had published a little book on Samuel Pepys, regards it as the masterpiece and exemplar of its kind. Pepys was not, he says, attempting in it either self-portraiture or self-justification, for in that case his diary would not have possessed its supreme merits; nor could it have been so truthful, had it been introspective, for "the self-regardant man," Mr. Ponsonby acutely observes, "is seldom perfectly honest." Have we not read lately several confessions—notably Isadora Duncan's and M. Andre Gide's—which are perhaps too wilfully candid to be quite true? Thus with Mr. Ponsonby's help we reach some first principles regarding intimate diaries. The diarist should certainly not write for others, since consciousness of what they might think of this and that entry is fatal to honesty. Moreover, he must not—allowing him a certain spontaneous and evanescent complacency—write in order to contemplate himself with satisfaction in his own pages, for that also distorts truth. Lastly, diaries are better when

written day by day; for though memory is a good compositor where works of art are concerned, when a form approximates to art only in virtue of being baldly artless, intervals of reflection, or even unconscious reflection, are dangerous to its proper merits. Nor must the diarist's aim be edifying.

Pepys' immortal work fulfills all these negative conditions. He never edifies, and he often mentions discreditable facts about himself. So that Stevenson professes himself astonished that a man who seemed in public to have no design but to appear respectable should have kept a private book to prove he was not.

The comedy had a long run in London and last season it had its introduction to Toronto and New York. In the production now on tour the leading roles are in the hands of accomplished players. Walker Kingsford, a well-known player, appears as Pepys—whose name, by the way, is properly pronounced Peeps. Mr. Fagan is authority for this and he ought to know for he has lived in London for years and has made a close study of Pepys and his times. Eugenia Le-Ontovitch has the role of Mrs. Pepys, who, according to history, was the daughter of a Frenchman and the possessor of a jealous disposition. The siren of the play, Mrs. Knight, favorite of Charles II, is portrayed by Roberta Beatty.

THE American Music Drama Company, which will present "Carmen," "Tales of Hoffman" and "Il Trovatore" at the Princess on Dec. 6, 7 and 8 with Saturday Matinee is an opera company with an ambition. So says Jacques Samossoud, its director. He contends that there is hardly an opera company in the country that is not a financial failure—supported by the subscriptions of wealthy people. The reason is that the audiences aren't big enough. Opera producers think the trouble lies with the audience. Audiences think the operas are at fault—sung in languages they can't understand; acted in a manner that should have died a hundred years ago; cast with unattractive people—they find them dull and boring. And Mr. Samossoud says the audiences are absolutely right. Consequently, it is his ambition and the ambition of his company to place before the public the kind of opera they want—in English—sung by charming people with great voices—acted in the honest, real way in which a present day play should be acted.

That Mr. Samossoud has gone a long way towards achieving his goal is evidenced by the remarkable aggregation of international stars who appear in the American Music Drama Company's productions of "Carmen," "Tales of Hoffman" and "Il Trovatore." The names of Marguerite Namara, prima donna soprano of the Paris Opera Comique and the Chicago Opera; Marie Sundellus and Giovanni Martino, both of the Metropolitan Opera; Anna Crfona, John Roberts and many others, enormously contribute to the personally beautiful appearance and vocal superiority of these presentations.

MISS FLORENCE HOOD, violinist, now a resident of Montreal, will give a recital in the Toronto Conservatory Concert Hall on December 5th, assisted by Miss Harriet Prutsman, pianist, also of Montreal. Miss Hood, born in Australia, studied first with Herman Schrader, then, Wilhelm—later entering the Vienna Meister School where she studied under Ottakar Sevcik, winning the much coveted diploma in 1914. She has played under the baton of Franz Schalk in Vienna, Leo Blech in Prague and Sir Landon Ronald in London. Since coming to Canada she has formed and leads the Montreal String Quartet, whose activities are beginning to be well known outside of that city. Miss Prutsman is one of the most brilliant pupils of Rudolf Ganz and Ernest Hutcheson. While in New York she acted as assistant to Frank La Forge, the well known coach and accompanist, later teaching in Chicago for three years before going to Montreal. Miss Prutsman has served in the capacity of accompanist for such artists as Frieda Hempel, Frances Ingram, Yelli d'Aranyi, etc.

A SPECIAL release for stock production of "The Queen's Husband," Robert E. Sherwood's play, has been acquired for the Victoria Players, and they will give it all next week beginning December 3, with the regular matinees on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday. This witty comedy is straight from a run on Broadway, and it tells the story of a royal family and their daily home life, proving that they are "just folks" after all, with the usual little worries that bother us all. We meet a king, a queen, and a wilful princess, a prime minister and even an anarchist; and the dialogue is humorous and most entertaining.

"LOOSE ANKLES" which opens next week at the Empire Theatre, is a smart show that is a real comedy hit. The choice moments of the play are spoken in sharp Broadway slang, by the young men who are employed as paid dancing partners of elderly women. It is the type of young men that frequent the cheaper dance halls and who try, in addition to making their money by keeping the ankles loose and their feet moving, to find women who have a loose hold on their bankrolls.

The heroine is a young modern dapper with a determination to take a compromising situation with a young man just to give her relatives a jolt. A rich aunt had left a will that provided that the girl must marry, and stay married for ten years, or she would not get the money. And because she hated her aunt and the other relatives of hers, she made up her mind to hand them a disappointment.

"THE WEDDING MARCH," the Von Stroheim sound film, commencing a week's engagement at the Uptown Theatre on Saturday, is a mighty love story with Erich von Stroheim in the role of a gold-braided European prince; dissolute, high-living.

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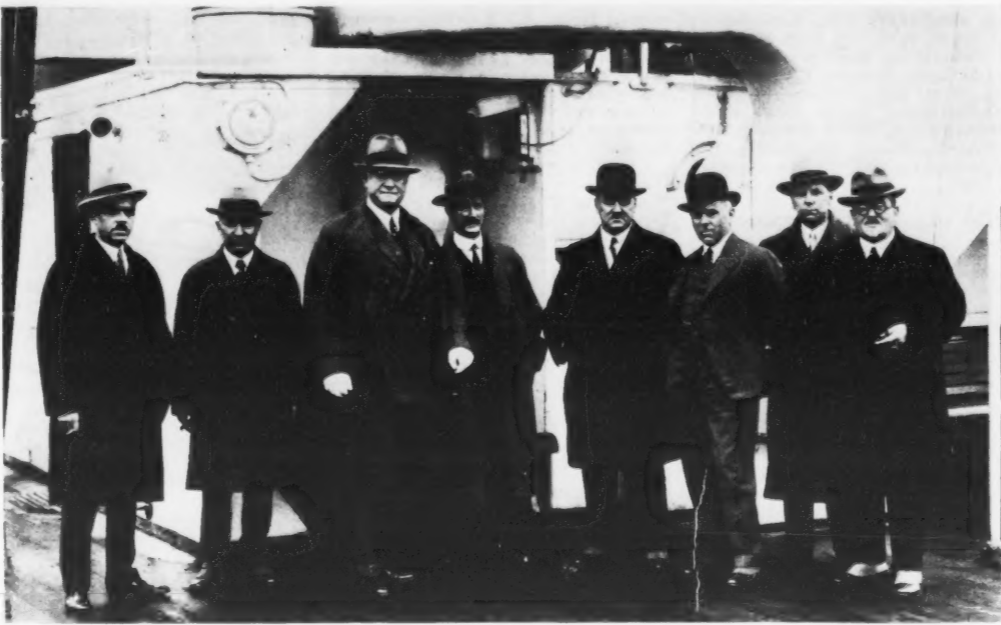
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MOTORISTS AND RAILWAY CROSSINGS

IN VIEW of the widespread attention that has been directed to the matter of motor accidents during the past season, it is interesting to note that out of 864 deaths so caused during the year 1927, only a total of eighty, or nine per cent, occurred at railway crossings. While the number is deplored, as being too many, there is reason for encouragement in the fact that Government reports recently issued note a marked tendency towards a decrease in the percentage of crossing fatalities.

The year's total of 864 motor accidents compared with 606 during 1926, the increase largely reflecting the tremendous increase in the number of motor cars travelling on Canadian roads. Despite this fact, railroad crossing fatalities for the two years were exactly the same, numbering eighty. Thus, while the percentage of such fatalities in 1927 was nine, in 1926 it was over thirteen per cent.

It is interesting to note that the total death rate in Canada from motor accidents in 1927 was 9.1 per hundred thousand of population, and for 1926 it was 6.5. In the United States during 1926, the latest year for which figures are available, the rate was 18.2, or nearly three times our own. This fact, and also the diminishing percentage of crossing accidents in Canada may be set down to the various safety campaigns that have been carried on, and to the efforts that have been put forward both in the way of crossing protection and by the publicity in which latter direction they have been greatly aided by the public-spirited attitude of the press towards the matter.

The report of the Board of Railway Commissioners shows that forty-five accidents occurred at protected crossings, and also that during 1927 there were seventy-four accidents as a result of motor vehicles running into the sides of trains, and twelve unfortunate attempts to beat the train. In the preamble the report states: "Notwithstanding safety devices and cautionary signals, people take chances and disregard safety. Motor accidents are becoming more frequent. Every sane motorist deplores this. If accidents are to be lessened, the sane motorist must educate the culpably negligent motorists".

In co-operating in the elimination of grade crossings, in supplementing recognized and standard warnings with wig-wags and other devices the railways are doing a great work towards the still further reduction of crossing accidents, but they cannot do the work alone as is demonstrated by the report which shows that day by day the automobile driver "Ignored warning; broke through gates"; "Did not look for the approach of train, father and daughter killed"; "Crashed into side of train. Fined \$10 in court". These actual quotations from the list of "dangerous practices" are from the report of the Board of Railway Commissioners.

A report issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics states that in the Province of Quebec, Montreal is responsible for one half of all automobile deaths. Toronto's contributions in Ontario was only about twenty-three per cent. of the total. It is to be noted, however, that in the case of fatalities, occurring outside the city limits, the injured are frequently hurried to city hospitals and thus unwarrantably increase the city death rate.

New Through Sleeping Car Service Between Toronto and Fort William Via Canadian National Railways

As in previous years, The Canadian National Railways will operate through standard sleeping cars between Toronto and Fort William, Ont., during the month of December, which service will undoubtedly be of advantage and convenience to those travelling between these two cities.

This sleeping car will operate on trains No. 3 and No. 4, "The Confederation", between Toronto and Longlac, and trains No. 79 and No. 80 between Longlac and Fort William. It will leave Toronto Union Station at 9.00 p.m., daily except Sunday, from December 3rd to 27th inclusive, arriving Fort William, 2.15 a.m., daily except Tuesday, being parked for occupancy at that point until 7.00 a.m. Eastbound, the car will leave Fort William 3.25 a.m., daily except Monday, Dec. 1st to 30th, arriving Toronto 7.40 a.m., daily except Tuesday, being parked for occupancy at Fort William about 10.00 p.m. on the nights of departure, that is, on the nights of November 30th to December 29th, inclusive.

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Among the Trees

KEEP the newly planted evergreen trees mulched with 4 to 6 inches of well-rotted manure or leaves for at least two years after planting. Spray overhead with water twice a week during the first season. Do not spray in the sun or the foliage will burn.

Spray arsenate of lead for elm leaf beetle if this is not already done. If the Bechtel crab tree shows signs of cedar-apple rust on its foliage spray with Bordeaux mixture every week.

Remove borers from the lilac tree trunks (also from Judas-trees) with a wire or pointed knife, and fill up the holes with soap. Spray lime and sulphur now to prevent August mildew of leaves.

The river birch brings goldfinches in June.

Society's Choice

Church's shoes

Price is of minor consideration with people who can afford to dress well. But men and women who can afford higher priced shoes choose Church footwear because of their restful comfort—their lasting distinction.

Wherever society foregathers—in London, Paris, New York or Toronto—Church Shoes add their touch of smartness to the ensemble.

High class retailers throughout Canada and the United States display the latest models of these smart, British made shoes, in black and brown.



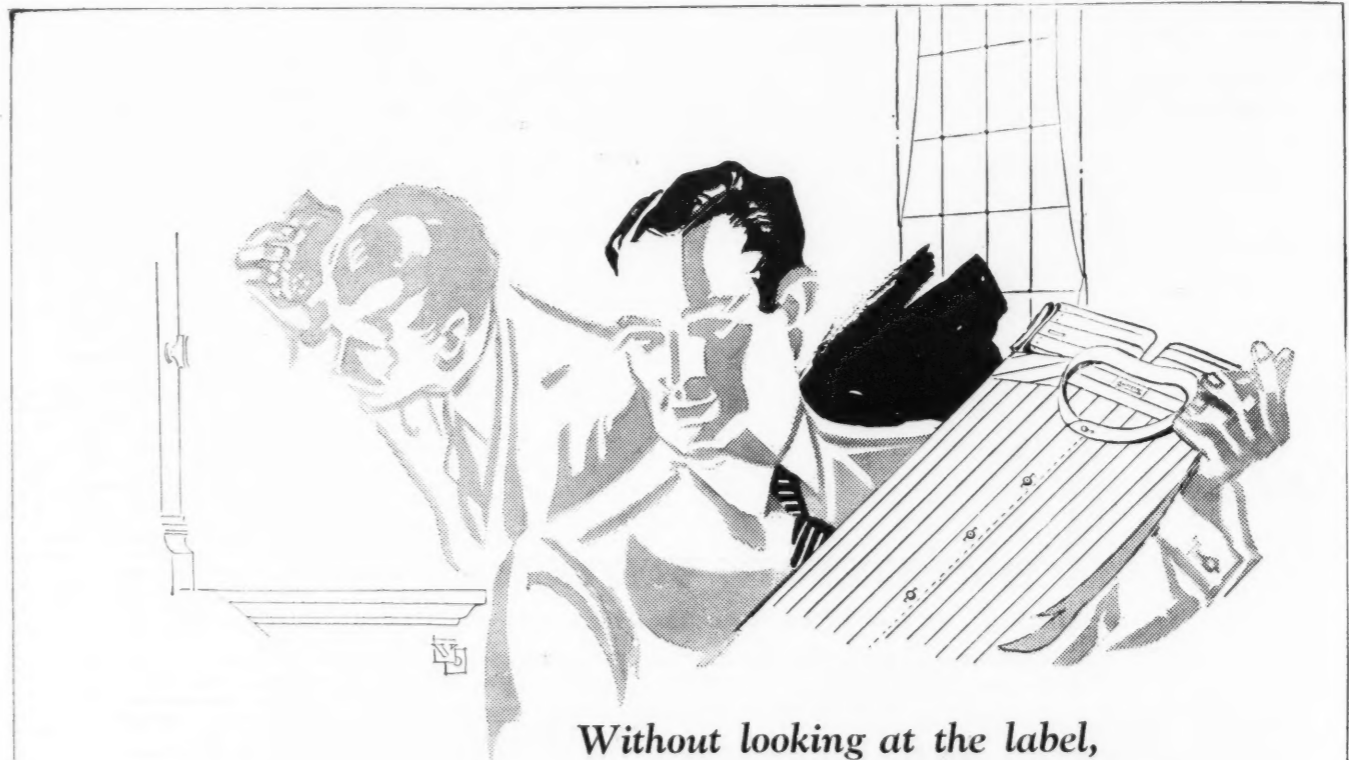
Church Shoes Made by

CHURCH & CO., LTD.
NORTHAMPTON ENGLAND

Exclusive agency for Church shoes is available in a few towns and cities in Canada. Call or write R. D. Ayling, 23 Scott St., Toronto.

Church Shoes are sold in Toronto exclusively by

The Robert Simpson Company Limited

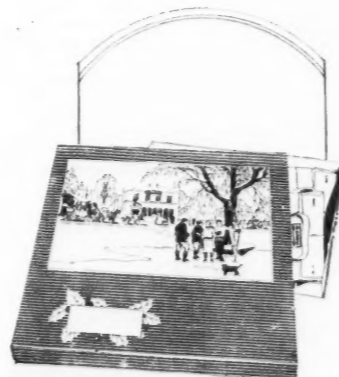


Without looking at the label,
you can tell it's an Arrow!

YOU can see the style and quality in every Arrow Shirt. You can feel the style and quality the minute you put one on.

Every day of its long life you will appreciate the fit and distinctiveness of an Arrow Shirt.

—The easy cut of the sleeves — the freedom of bulk in the body — the attention to details in the making — the fit of the neckband and collar — the timeliness of the shades and patterns.



Arrow Shirts may now be had in attractive gift boxes at all good stores. Look for them in the shop windows.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED
ARROW SHIRTS
WITH ARROW COLLARS ON OR TO MATCH

ARROW COLLARS - SHIRTS - UNDERWEAR - HANDKERCHIEFS



SATURDAY NIGHT

WOMEN'S SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 1, 1928



MISS G. ROBERTSON
Daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Robertson, of Hamilton, Ontario.
—Photo by Annie G. Mulholland, Hamilton.



MRS. H. V. GOULD WITH HER CHILDREN
A delightful photograph of Mrs. Gould with Jane and John, grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Merritt, of St. Catharines, and of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey J. Gould, of Uxbridge, Ontario.
—Photo by Ashley & Crippen



MISS BEATRICE BELL
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bell, of Homewood Avenue, Hamilton, Ontario.
—Photo by Annie G. Mulholland, Hamilton.



MRS. REGINALD E. G. HAYWARD, OF TRAIL, B.C.
Who, before her marriage in St. Paul's Anglican Church, Halleybury, Ont., was Miss Christian M. Farr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Blackwell, and granddaughter of the late C. C. Farr, founder of Halleybury. Mr. Hayward is the son of Judge Hayward and Mrs. Hayward, of Halleybury.



MRS. CLIFFORD CARL BELYEA
Formerly Miss Dorothy Grace Savage, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert David Savage, whose marriage took place in Guelph, Ontario, on October 6. Dr. Belyea is the son of Mrs. Belyea and the late C. W. Belyea, of Kenora.



MRS. CECIL COURTNEY BALE
Of Hamilton, who before her recent marriage was Miss Christine Nichol, of London, Ontario.
—Photo by Walter Dizon, London



MRS. BRUCE ORLANDO HERON
Before her recent very quiet marriage the bride was Violet Tudor Pemberton, daughter of Mrs. Pemberton, of Toronto, and the late Mr. Leigh Tudor Pemberton.
—Photo by Ashley & Crippen

Auction, Duplicate Auction and Contract Bridge

THE ELEVENTH RULE

By J. M. BARRY

THERE is little doubt that in the play of the cards in auction, duplicate auction and contract bridge the whist player by virtue of his early training in that great scientific game enjoys a considerable handicap. When the niceties as well as the elasticity of modern bidding have been mastered, then in truth your old time whist becomes a most formidable ally or opponent as the case may be.

If the simple question, "How to become a good auction or contract player", were put to me I would unhesitatingly say, "Learn whist first." All the outstanding players on this continent today served their apprenticeship in the whist school. I will name but a few—Lenz and Liebenferfer, Work and Whitehead, of New York. Nearer home we have J. W. Jacobson, J. F. Connolly, T. H. Kidd, Edward Beeton, Walter Ledger and Colonel Moss of Toronto; J. Levy, Hamilton; Dr. Jupp and John Hall of Woodstock, Ont.; Col. Kehoe, Welland; J. M. Meldrum of Montreal; James Patterson and J. Dockerell of London; Jones, R. M., Brantford. And among the ladies Miss Florence Ingram of New York; Mrs. Norman Sinclair, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. J. W. Jacobson, Mrs. Brerton, Mrs. McWilliams, Mrs. H. Cooper, Miss Foy and Miss Sprague, of Toronto; Mrs. Brown of Cleveland; Mrs. Fry of Chicago and Miss Millman of Woodstock. These were all splendid whist players of the "heady" type and today they are the leaders in the modern developments.

I was out playing auction the other evening with three good players and was astonished to find that not one of

them had any knowledge of the old fashioned "eleven rule," one of whist's fine legacies. As this rule really functions better at auction and contract owing to the exposure of the dummy hand, an explanation of its origin and its offices may prove a very helping factor to the modern enthusiast. When the fourth best card of a suit is led a simple subtraction of the pips on that card from the number eleven will yield you the exact number of cards of a higher denomination which are not in the leader's hand.

Let us suggest that the five of hearts is led and dummy exposes the queen, nine and seven. Your holding may be the ace, ten and eight. When you see at a glance that subtracting five from eleven leaves six cards to beat the five which are not in the leader's hand and those six cards are held in dummy and your own hand then you hold a perfect tenace over whatever card is played from the dummy. This of course is a somewhat simple illustration but nevertheless very important in its proper understanding.

Now let us exploit a more elaborate case. Let us say the six of clubs is the opening tender and dummy goes down showing jack, seven, four and your holding consists of king, eight and two. Subtracting six from eleven yields you a matter of five out against the card led. Of these two are in dummy and two are with you. The closed hand therefore has but one card capable of beating the six led. Should it be the queen then finessing against the jack can't do any harm because a certain trick is assured to the opposition in any event. But now let it be suggested that the closed hand holds the ace and you can at once appreciate the usefulness of this very important rule. If you foolishly put up your king it is more than ten to one—is a hundred to one you have presented your adversaries with what may be a game-saving trick. All you have to do is to beat whatever card that is played from dummy. This rule applies very much better where no trumps is the declaration than when a

trump is made in which case the lead may be either a singleton or a doubleton.

It has always been something of a puzzle how this number "eleven" was arrived at. The explanation is very simple and not without interest. There are thirteen cards in each of the four suits but the values are not from one to thirteen as might easily be imagined but from two to fourteen as the ace or one spot is the highest and the two the lowest in value. Therefore counting the pips on the cards up to the ten spot you assign eleven to the jack, twelve to the queen, the king is thirteen and the ace fourteen. Now when the fourth best is led it naturally follows that there are three higher cards of that particular suit in the leader's hand and by a simple process of subtraction taking three from fourteen the "eleven" is arrived at. At whist, where no hand is exposed, it had a certain measure of significance but with the introduction of the dummy the thorough understanding of this simple little rule became of primary importance.

In stating our case we do not want it inferred that one should always lead their fourth best. In normal holdings, yes. But should your long suit be headed by a sequence such as the queen, jack, ten, the jack, ten, nine, or even the queen, jack, nine, eight, then the top card of the sequence makes a perfectly good and sound opening lead. A player above average merit recently surprised us by leading the fourth best in a holding consisting of king, queen, ten and five. The obvious lead here surely is the king, and if the partner holds the jack it should be played. If it is not shown the natural inference to the leader, should he win the trick is that both the ace and jack are in the closed hand and a switch in the suit advisable until a lead through from his partner in the original opening will adjust matters satisfactorily for the defence.

Nothing else dispels the allure of the Good Old Days, so called, like a short journey through the family album.—*Detroit News.*

Arrival

HE CAME, lay close within my circling arm:
He softly peeped and chirruped like a chick.
'Twas sweet to hear him through the ether mists;
I answered him with chirrups of my own—
Dear God! how high a mother's heart can leap!

To-day he gaily springs from out his Ford,
Come home to spend a summer's holiday—
Phoebus he is, a Phoebus, as it seems,
Who does not need the horses of the sun.
Light streams from him and from the little maid,
The stranger whom he clasps with strong, fond arm—
"Here's Betty, mother, whom I've brought to you."
Dear God! how wide a mother's heart can stretch.
Montreal. —Edna Holman.

To Mrs. Edgar Jarvis

(After reading her poem)
(MRS. S. FRANCIS HARRISON)

Dear friend and fellow-singer—I would lay—
Before November's snows we are among
And winter chimes ring out with frosty tongue—
A tardy tribute at your feet to-day.
You sang of others! 'Tis your gracious way—
But we remember supple hands outflung
With master touch as Chopin's soul is sung,
And still we bow beneath your tuneful sway.
Still, though the years are mounting, as they'll mount
No matter who we are or what we do—
Surely the Muses keep in touch with you
Or have you quaffed of some celestial fount
Where Youth's elixir keeps its pristine glow!
Leave us your secret, for we fain would know!

By Seranus. (Mrs. S. Frances Harrison).

The Onlooker in London

Princess Encourages Home Arts

AT THE exhibition of the Home Arts and Industries Association, which is being held in the Drapers' Hall, there are interesting exhibits from isolated workers, from home art classes, and from fully developed industries. Princess Mary, who enjoyed a private view, gave it as her opinion that the exhibition was even better than in past years, and bought many of the beautifully made toys, calendars and bags which were for sale. The most striking exhibits are perhaps the woven materials and the

refusing to eat at all. News of the little dog's distress reached the Queen, who promptly sent a groom to bring Cora to Buckingham Palace in the hope that she will find some consolation playing with Nancy and Caroline, the King's two pet Sealyhams.

London's Pageantry

A STATE opening of Parliament and a Lord Mayor's Show are a sufficient bill of outdoor pageantry for one week. London has every reason for its keen interest in both events. The King and Queen were making

maker in Royal processions. Mr. Green has the duty of training the King's riding horses. He is just the King's weight and can imitate perfectly the King's manner in the saddle, and he can flatter himself that the King has never met with mishap while riding one of his trained chargers. His Majesty was riding a fresh animal when he had his accident in France during the War.

One imagines that the King's Speech at the opening of Parliament must be prepared with considerable care, yet it is surprising how often it lays itself open to criticism in small things, apart altogether from policy. This week, for example, his Majesty was made to say that "the coronation of the Emperor of Japan is shortly to take place". As a matter of fact, the protracted ceremony concerned with

deed, sir," was the answer. "I am glad of that," said the King, "for there was nothing in it." George II, also, did not always feel compelled to praise his ministers' efforts. In 1756, when a spurious speech was circulated, he pleaded for mercy on the printers of it, because, said he, having compared the fake with the real, he much preferred the former!

A Quarter-Acre of Gems

LONDON now possesses the largest jeweler's shop in the world, and the Queen of Spain and her two daughters were among the first visitors. The shop replaces the old premises of the Goldsmiths' and Silver-

smiths' Company. The main showroom alone has an area of a quarter of an acre. In it are displayed gems worth, roughly, £500,000. There are also:

A strong room as large as a tennis court, with artesian wells below it.

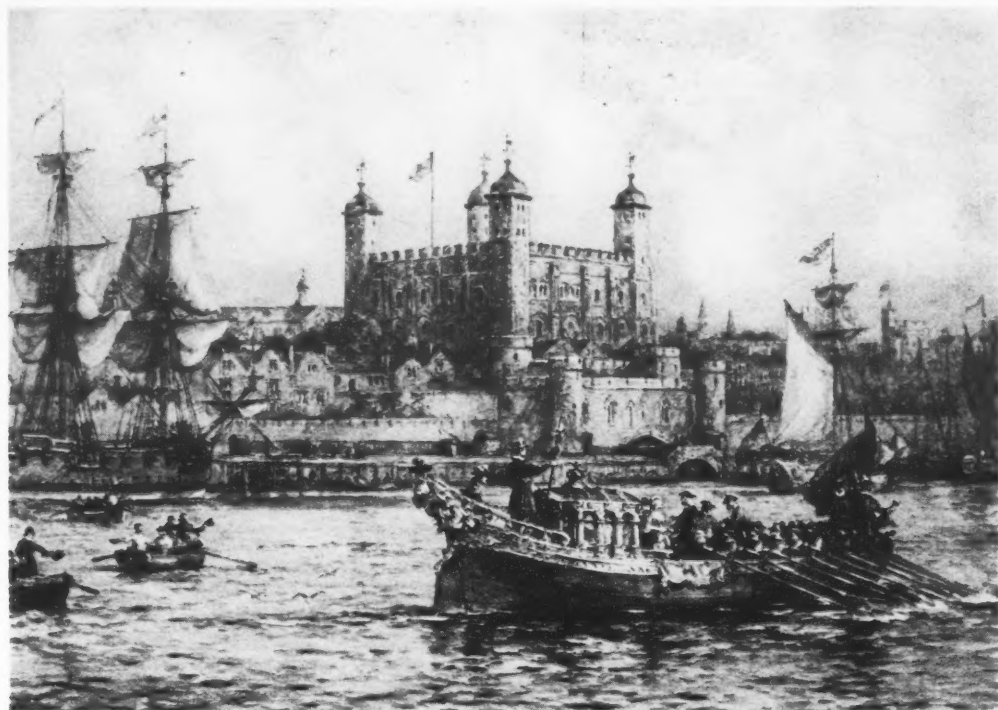
A workshop in which the jewels of an Indian potentate are now being remodelled. One piece alone is estimated to be worth £100,000. Another workshop in which craftsmen are modelling silver plate for presentation to Ras Tafari, the newly-crowned King of Abyssinia.

The "Modern Room" is the work of a woman designer. The ceiling is of beaten silver, curved so as to act as a huge reflector.

Royal Goat as Mascot

IN THE custody of a deputy-ranger from Windsor Park, a handsome goat from the Royal herd arrived at the Cardiff depot of the Welch Regiment last Thursday to replace one of the regimental mascots. He is the gift of the King to the regiment, and when his coat has been trimmed and cleaned the animal will receive his kit—a scarlet coat and silver horn-tips—and be put on the strength of the regiment. He will be named either "Taffy" or "Rex", with a numeral. The goat of the 2nd Battalion of the regiment, which has been quartered at the Cardiff depot since the

(Continued on page 47)



KING GEORGE V'S CHRISTMAS CARD FOR 1928
It represents the golden days of George I., showing that Monarch in the State Barge passing by the Tower of London. The painting is by Bernard Gribble.

jewelry. The Romney Marsh weavers show some beautiful blue, green and brown materials for skirts and scarves, and the tapestry, woollens, linens, silks, and rugs displayed by the weaving school for crippled girls at Stratford-on-Avon excited much admiration. Best hand-woven linens are shown by Mr. James Winter, of Kirriemuir, who knows very well how to please the housewife with his fine table-cloths and covers. Among the jewelry exhibits the Southampton jewelry of Miss Seaborne is a triumph of craftsmanship. She shows a topaz pendant, which is perhaps the most beautiful thing in the whole exhibition. The rush baskets of the Blandford rush industry are a reminder that some materials lie near the country worker's hand, while the Fisherton de la Mere embroideries show that very interesting work can be done by disabled men and women. Several stalls are devoted to the work of the mentally defective, including an exhibit of homespun, and a display of Birmingham rugs and washing mats, one of which was bought by Princess Mary, who also made a selection from a very attractive collection of Empire toys—wooden camels, elephants, and old English stage coaches.

Materializing a "Ghost"

A REMARKABLE experiment to prove how easy it is to counterfeited psychic phenomena in a way that defies test will shortly be conducted by Professor A. M. Low, the well-known scientist and inventor. He will hold a seance at which a ghostly figure will materialize in daylight before the eyes of the spectators, move about the room and vanish as mysteriously as it appears. Prominent spiritualists will probably be invited to witness the experiment, which will take place in London.

"Nothing similar has ever been attempted before," Professor Low states. "How I shall produce my figure is my secret. I shall use no mirror. I have been at work upon my apparatus for some months and have now got it practically perfect. I guarantee to materialize a 'ghost' that will baffle even scientists. I shall be able to control its movement and make it vanish when I wish. It is not a challenge to spiritualism, but merely a method of showing that a figure purporting to be that of a dead person can be produced in such a way as to defy all ordinary tests." Spiritualists are keenly interested in Professor Low's experiment, and it is likely that he may be asked to repeat it at a public seance.

The Prince's Dog

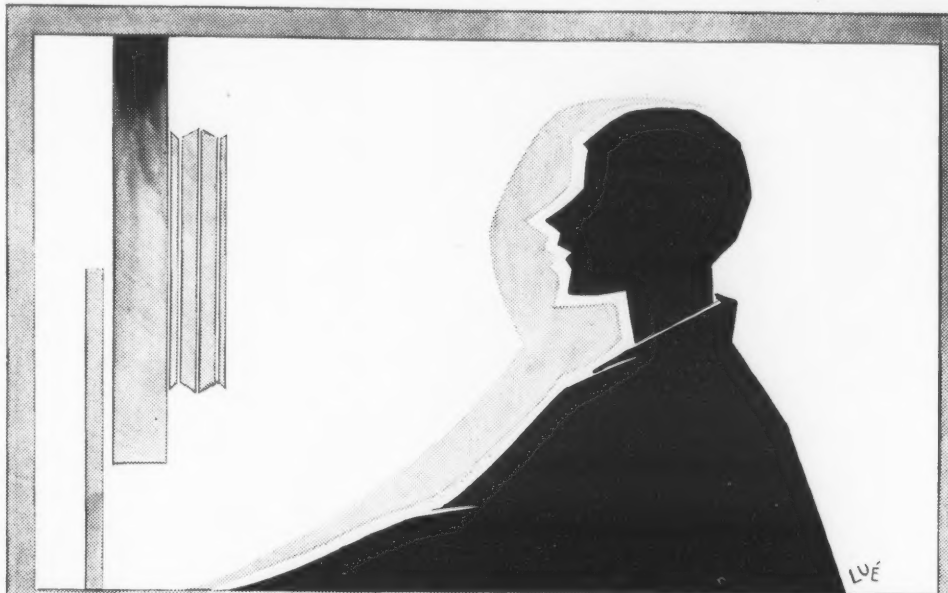
WHEN the Prince of Wales went to Africa he left his little Cairn terrier, Cora, behind at York House. Cora has since been fretting considerably for her Royal master, invariably riding in his car and sleeping near his bed, and lately she has been

their first public appearance in town, after their long absence in the north and at Sandringham, when on Tuesday they set the machinery of Parliament at work again. Then the Lord Mayor's Show will be unusually popular because we have an unusually popular Lord Mayor in Sir Kynaston Studd, head of the Polytechnic.

When all the King's horses and all the King's men make Majesty's setting on the way to Parliament, the processional pace is controlled by Mr. Green, the King's stud groom, who rides at the head. He has ridden at the head of State processions for over thirty years, and is known as Evergreen. Besides being official pace-

maker in Royal processions, Mr. Green has the duty of training the King's riding horses. He is just the King's weight and can imitate perfectly the King's manner in the saddle, and he can flatter himself that the King has never met with mishap while riding one of his trained chargers. His Majesty was riding a fresh animal when he had his accident in France during the War.

Some of the most candid criticisms of the King's Speeches from the Throne at the opening of Parliament, have been uttered by kings themselves. George III, after opening Parliament on one occasion, turned to the Lord Chancellor and asked: "Did I deliver the Speech well?" "Very well, in-



FOR CHRISTMAS

They have begged you again and again for your photograph, and you have always put them off. Why not surprise them on Christmas day with this long-coveted gift.

It is really less trouble to have your photograph taken than it is to make one purchase in a crowded store. All that is required is a little forethought. Arrange your sitting far enough ahead to allow us time

for the niceties of proofing and finishing.

We can frame them and even color them too, if you only give us time.

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This all-Canadian service will climax all previous vacation trips. Disciplined crews . . . respectful attendance . . . rare menus . . . historic Halifax and Saint John . . . feature it.

Special fares to Halifax, one way and return, via Canadian National Railways.

Steamship Fares:

HALIFAX TO BERMUDA	HALIFAX TO BRITISH GUIANA
One way, \$45 and up	One way, \$135 and up
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Proportionate rates to other ports
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Full details from any Canadian National Steamship or Railway Ticket Agent

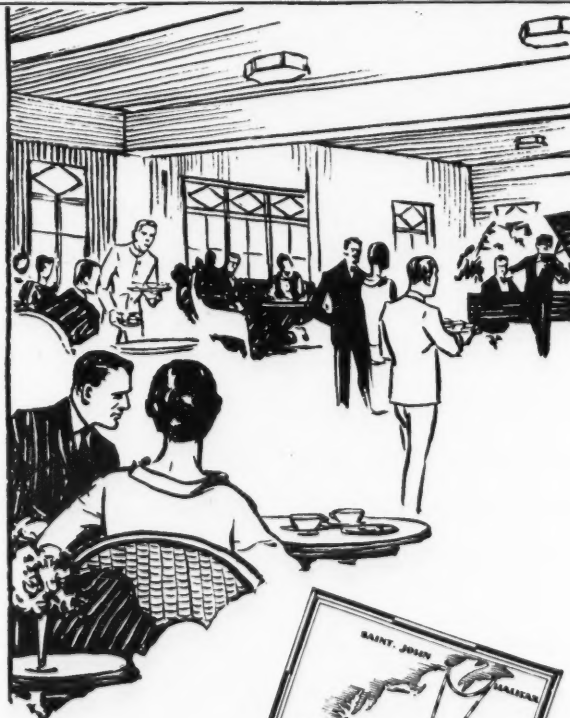
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CAMEO VELLUM

As the years roll by, customs change — fashions too, but human sentiment never. As long as there are friends there will be letter writing, and the more valued the friendship the more careful will be the choice of letter paper.

Most Stationers sell Cameo Vellum

Barber-Ellis Limited

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A Thoughtful Remembrance
BARBER-ELLIS, Gift Stationery

CAT FIVE O'CLOCK

with
Jean Graham



THE LITTLE WAVES

The grand road from the mountain goes shining to the sea, And there is traffic in it, and many a horse and cart; But the little roads of Cloonagh are dearer far to me, And the little roads of Cloonagh go rambling through my heart.

The great waves of the Atlantic sweep storming on their way, Shining green and silver with the hidden herring shoal; But the Little Waves of Breffney have drenched my heart in spray, And the Little Waves of Breffney go stumbling through my soul.

—Eva Gore Booth.

THERE are few of us who are unaffected by the charm of littleness. The great mountains may awe us, the ocean waves may impress us with the might and majesty of the great sea; but we turn back with affection to the small stream or the little mountain lake. So, as the years go by, we cease to long for a stately house and sigh for a cottage instead. No one loves a mansion, but untold millions have given their hearts away to a cottage. We have little liking for the old song, "I dreamt that I dwelt in marble halls." Such a residence in these days would be no dream, but a nightmare. Think of the energy required to keep those marble halls in a state of cleanliness! Then, there would be all the trouble of heating to consider. Marble is no-

toriously cold, and you would have a heating problem on your hands from November to June. No, I don't think I should care for the marble halls. It would be so difficult to live up to them, for only a frigid and dignified manner would be suitable for the marble environment. One wouldn't dare to have an ordinary bridge party or an informal five o'clock tea in such a mansion. So, I'll still struggle on towards the little cottage—a white one with green trimmings preferred. There is one away down in Digby, Nova Scotia, a yellow one with a wide verandah, commanding a heavenly view of Annapolis Basin. Some day,



LOUISE AND JANE
Daughters of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McCormick, of Watford, Ontario.

when I have written a best seller on "The Bootlegger's Bride," I shall buy that cottage and settle down, with an Irish terrier and a canary to keep me company. Of course there is a garden—one with the most velvety zinnias and radiant poppies—a veritable garden of sleep. Well, it seems as if I wouldn't get around to "The Bootlegger's Bride" for another ten years. So the Digby cottage is indefinitely postponed. Meanwhile, one is allowed to dream of its delights and to plan for honeysuckles over the porch. Also one reflects on the charms of little books and little women—for Carolyn Wells has told us that a little widow is a dangerous thing.

THERE are many forms of social service in our Canadian cities today; and none of them is worthier than that of the Red Cross visitors to the Christie Street Hospital, Toronto. In that institution are found the soldiers whom the war left broken and invalided. If you wish to be cured forever of grumbling, or being sorry for yourself, a visit to this hospital might be prescribed. A man who will never walk again said to me brightly, "You see, Miss, I'm one of the lucky ones. There was Bill C—. The doctors told him last week that he's tubercular and he's gone away to Gravenhurst. Yes, I'm jolly lucky." I looked at the beaming face of the man who will never again walk under God's blue sky—and I marvelled again at his courage. To face the enemy's guns is one matter; to face a lifetime of helplessness is quite another.

The entertainments provided for these patients by the Red Cross visitors are always gay and varied, with the best singing and dancing that can be procured. On the 15th and 16th of November the bazaar was held at which various wares manufactured by the patients were sold, such as flowers in cloth, velvet or leather, bags of all sizes and shapes, and baskets which might go shopping or go to market with equal ease. It was a lavish display, which showed how industrious the soldiers had been. Curious, indeed, must be the quiet scene in the hospital, in comparison with the stern warfare which these men have known. Their content with present conditions shows how great must have been the strain which has led them to this restful haven. So, the men who have known the use of guns and bayonets make their butterflies of beads and their chrysanthemums of silk—and pray that their sons may never go to war.

As the season approaches when we keep the Festival of Peace and Good-Will, as we plan for our gifts, let us not forget the patients at Christie Street Hospital. These men stood between us and all the horrors of the Hun and we show the estimate in which we hold our Canadian civilization by our remembrance of our defenders. Let no Canadian soldier say, as the twilight of Christmas Day falls, that he has been forgotten by those for whom he suffered. The meanest of vices is ingratitude—and it is one

which should be a stranger to the Canadian heart. To all who dwell in the wards of Christie Street Hospital may the Christmas Spirit come with help and healing!

The boat is chafing at our long delay, And we must leave, too soon, The spicy sea-pinks, and the inborn spray, The tawny sands, the moon.

Keep us, O Thetis, in our western flight, Watch from thy pearly throne Our vessel, plunging deeper into night, To reach a land unknown.

John Davidson.

The Famous Beauty Specialist

Of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel,
New York, Offers His Preparations for Home Treatment

Lipstick in natural shade in black and silver container. \$2.75.

In octagonal case—a double compact of rouge and powder; a hinged mirror. \$3.35.

Rejuvenating cream "Lemon Masque Ritz", recommended by Charles for the oily skin. \$2.00.

Crystal bottle contains "Skin Tonic Ritz"—refreshing astringent. \$2.00.

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MISS FLORENCE MACNAIR, Soprano.
MR. BRUCE METCALFE, Piano Solo.

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For a quick "snack" or a full-course meal you'll find our food and service just to your liking. All food served is fresh and well-cooked in our own kitchens and varied to suit all tastes and preferences.

Visit any of our shops after the theatre for a delightful repast in the most refined surroundings.

Diana Sweets LIMITED

Florida and the GULF COAST

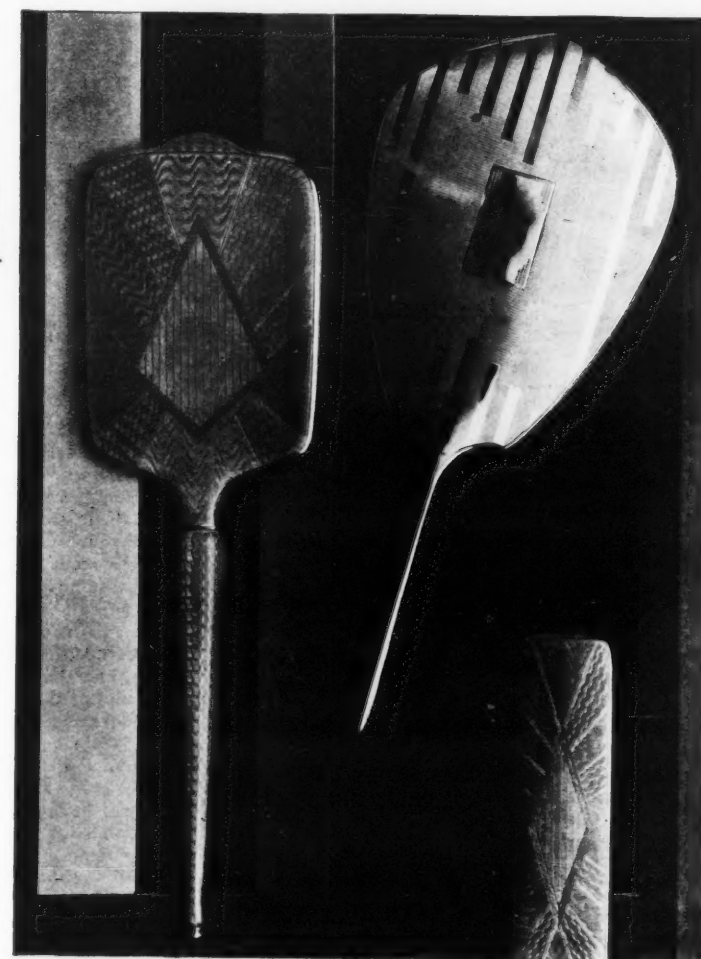
SUMMER SUNSHINE and care-free summer pleasures await you in this glorious Southland—every opportunity for outdoor sport is yours—golfing, motoring, splendid fishing and hunting. There are many fine tourist resorts and hundreds of excellent hotels to choose from.

The Canadian Pacific offers reduced long limit tourist fares with stop-over privileges, also a wide variety of routes and convenient connections with through trains to principal southern resorts.

Full information from City Ticket Office, King and Yonge Sts., Toronto—Telephone ELgin 1261; Union Station Ticket Office—Telephone ELgin 8231.



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SILVER AND ENAMEL TOILET WARE

A boudoir, like its owner, is entitled to the perfection of ensemble; the harmonious whole safeguarded by irreproachable detail. Silver and enamel toilet appointments are complements of smartness and charm.

RYRIE-BIRKS LIMITED
TORONTO

(At left) Complete sets in Exquisite Enamelled Sterling Silver, in shades to match the Boudoir.
(At right) Dresser Sets of lovely lasting sterling silver may be obtained piece by piece if desired.

Major General the Hon. A. H. Macdonell, C.M.G., D.S.O., who has been enjoying some excellent shooting in New Brunswick, has returned to his home in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Benning, of Montreal, who are in residence at the Ritz Carlton for the winter returned this week from a holiday spent in New York and Harrison Hot Springs.

WESTWARD HO!

All good Canadians realize that Canada is a country to be proud of, but how many, however, have tried to visualize the remarkable variety and vastness of this far-flung Dominion? It is only through travel that the immensity and outstanding natural beauty of our great heritage is

realized. Travelling westward to the Pacific Coast we pass mighty rushing rivers, innumerable lakes and dense lumbering regions, thence across the wide prairies and through the magnificent Rockies, a revelation of peerless scenic grandeur—then Vancouver and Victoria, those gems of the North Pacific, where the warm Pacific winds make year round golf possible.

Travel facilities are of the best. Every day the year round "The Vancouver Express," widely known Canadian Pacific transcontinental train, leaves Toronto at 9.00 p.m., making the through trip to Vancouver in 4 days. Schedule provides for good connections to all western points and any Canadian Pacific agent will gladly arrange for reservations and tickets on request.

Ashes of Roses Bourjois



**For You
The Perfect Powder**

For your type, Bourjois has produced in Ashes of Roses Face Powder, the exact "nature tone" that will give your skin a soft, peach-bloom loveliness—the sweet freshness of youth.

It emphasizes the brightness of your eyes, the curves of your lips, the soft contours of your face. Its effect is enchanting without a trace of artificiality.

Buy the exquisitely fragrant Face Powder at the better shops—on women's leatherette boxes and dainty Parfums Compacts.




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PERFUME ROUGES
CREAMS LIP-STICKS

Sole Canadian Distributors
PALMERS LIMITED, MONTREAL

**New
from Paris**

Bourjois has created a ravishing new fragrance, exquisite beyond belief.
MON PARFUM
POWDERS · CREAMS · ROUGES · LIPSTICKS
Ask for them at exclusive shops.

SINCE
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THE DRESSING TABLE

By Valerie



IT CANNOT be denied that November gave us a fair share of showers. When four days in succession showed grey skies and pouring rain, even my English friend, Elsie Yorke, broke down and used language warm enough to dry up the rain.

"But you shouldn't object to it," I protested. "Think of London."

"London!" repeated Elsie. "Why, London has a breath of salt air, even on the rainiest day. And salt air makes all the difference in the world. However—here she brightened visibly—"There's one good

stature of their beauty. Why? Because they "know their lines." The mistakes of other girls should serve as a warning. Then let us summon those two handmaids, common sense and a sense of line, and lean on them for assistance.

A generous destiny has given us a wide variety of body proportions so that the human form may never be monotonous. How dull the world would be if every girl had the measurements of the Venus of Cyrene! I'm not urging us to make ourselves grotesque in order to achieve distinction.



THE LATEST FROM PARIS
New role of modern jewelry. New settings and silhouettes for jewelry of the modern woman, created by Gerardo Sandoz, of Paris. Emeralds, rubies, etc., with touches of lacquer, hat pin in brilliant and emerald. Dinner ensemble by Suzanne Talbot of gold straw with veil of eye pencil blue net, dress of white soufflé de soie, coat in blue.

thing about this damp weather. A walk in the rain is ever so good for the complexion."

Elsie was quite right in this contention. Wherefore, it is unwise to remain in the house on a rainy day. Get your waterproof and rubbers, take a stout umbrella and go forth, prepared to walk more than a mile in pursuit of a school-girl complexion. You will find that the skin is soothed, and relaxed by the moisture, and you begin to believe in the benefits of the rain.

One summer morning, more than two years ago, I awoke in St. Andrews, New Brunswick, to find that a silver-grey fog was covering the town. At first, a walk seemed very unpromising; but St. Andrews is a most tempting scene for a morning stroll and I walked forth into the fog, expecting to enjoy it all. Down by the St. Croix River, the fog lifted, and I saw the boats setting out for the blue waters of Passamaquoddy Bay. Then, there were the gardens such as few towns can show; and not one of them was more beautiful than Pansy Patch, the residence of Mrs. Hayter Reed. Garden after garden made that morning walk a fragrant experience;—and the last of them was Fort Tipperary, Lord Shaughnessy's summer home, where borders of pansies and petunias made a brave show in the August sunshine. Well, when I returned from that walk in the fog, I found that the moisture had been better than a ton of cold creams for my long-suffering complexion. The skin had been wonderfully freshened and revived, and I only wished that I might bottle that St. Andrews fog and bring some of it back to Toronto. So, don't be afraid of a walk in the rain.

AN AUTHORITY on feminine graces, writing on the importance of "lines" has this to say:—

Many girls whose figures would defy chorus-girl classification or the demands of the mode are able to bring about subtle graces of line which add immeasurably to the

tion. But I am saying that the girl with bodily proportions that are irregular or "different" need not despair. She can bring her lines into harmony and still keep herself interestingly distinct from the horde of women and girls all dressed similarly.

It's not so easy as it looks however. Before you begin be quite sure that your posture is correct. Many figures would slip into lovely graceful outlines if only they were carried well. Here's a simple test. With feet firm stand sideways against a door edge or some other rigid barrier. If your posture is correct the base of the door should be on a line with the ball of your foot. It should also be on a line with the ear, should pass about one inch in front of the shoulder and one third of the way



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An evening gown of satin in pink tones, embroidered.

Dressing Table Coupon

Readers who wish to avail themselves of the advice of this department should enclose this coupon with their letters—also a stamped and addressed envelope. Write on one side of the paper and limit enquiries to two in number.

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back from the front of the waist and the front of the knee. The spine cannot and should not be straight. If you've attained the natural position your chest will be raised without further effort. Hold the head up, chin back and slightly in and your shoulders won't tend to roundness. Artists who have studied the feminine figure tell me that in most cases lack of pleasing lines may be laid to bad carriage. Too tall people fancy that by hunching over they can conceal their apparent height.

Briefly, the two axioms for bringing figure lines into harmony are: (1) Break up the lines that are too long. (2) Accentuate those that are too short. Since clothes largely determine our outlines, they can be used to blur the defects of the bony structure. For example, if your shoulders seem extra broad use collars, pleats, tucks or other decorations between the neckline and the armhole. Wear the neckline farther from the neck than usually worn, to decrease the apparent area between neck and armhole. Bring collars down between the shoulder blades (scarf collars are particularly good here) to break this broad area. Once this principle is mastered it may be applied to almost any part of the body. Clever dressmakers instinctively drape according to the line principle but you, too, can learn to apply it yourself.

Are you too tall? Break that up-and-down line. Wear blouses, tunics, boleros, hip-length jackets, preferably in contrasting colors to the skirt or contrasting line patterns. See that the line of the tunic does not come too low, however, for this defeats your purpose. And don't wear too many rows of small ruffles or pleats running horizontally; this also increases apparent tallness. Too short? Be careful not to break the up-and-down line. Don't use contrasting colors horizontally. If you're broad you may wear them in the up-and-down lines. Strive always for the grace of a Lombardy poplar—did you ever see them in the wind? Every line is long, flowing and moves with every other line. For cutting the too-broad figure, panels, pleats, long guimpes inset both front and back, will help to emphasize height rather than breadth. And remember your whole figure and your height when you buy a hat. It is seen as part of the entire you, not merely as a frame for your face.

Do your arms seem too long for the rest of your body? Avoid snugly cut, plain-colored sleeves; break the apparent length by long cuffs, frills, all the devices fashion offers for varying the sleeve. Too short? Then choose the long, plain sleeve, add length by drawing the cuff in a point over the hand. The principle is more difficult when we come to legs. Are they over long? Wear shoes in contrast to the hose. Short? Make them seem longer by wearing hose and shoes to match.

The problem of thick legs and ankles has led many girls into line difficulties. They imagine that wearing very dark hose decreases the apparent size of the leg. It does, but not unless the color of hose blends with the dress.

Correspondence

Hilda.—There are few girls of your age who set to work so systematically to keep fit—and it is a great pity that more of them do not turn their attention to their condition before the damage is done. Most of us eat what we please and take what exercise we like, until the starches and sugars have done their deadly work, and we are fat before we are twenty-five. So, it is just as well to take Time by the forelock and arrange for a set of exercises which will keep the figure slender and supple. Then it is well to curb the indulgence in sweets and rich pastry, which is usually so strong in youth. The slight eruption to which you refer is probably nothing serious. Try a nightly dose of milk of magnesia and see if it does not depart. I know how annoying such an eruption is to a fastidious girl, and hope that you



DOROTHY JANE MOXON
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. O. Moxon,
Halifax, N.S.
—Photo by W. D. MacAskill.

will soon be quite free from it. The soap you are using is excellent. I am sending the names of several creams.

Kate.—Of course, you are too young at fourteen to use a lipstick. In fact,

I don't like lip-stick at any age. Eat the proper fruit and vegetables and drink plenty of orange juice, and your lips will not need any artificial red. You are probably eating too many sweets and too much French pastry.



THE CLEVELAND-MARPOLE WEDDING AT VANCOUVER, B.C.
One of the largest weddings of the early winter season was that of Miss Mary Marpole, daughter of Mrs. D. P. Marpole, of Vancouver, and Mr. Chauncey Fitch Cleveland, son of Mrs. Cleveland, of Cula Vista, California. Above is shown the bridal party, and included in the group are the attendants, Miss Monica and Miss Dalton Marpole, sisters of the bride; Mr. R. P. Baker, best man, and the little trainbearers, Miss Frances Webb and Miss Ruth MacLachlan.



LADY LAVERY

Above Lady Lavery's dressing table (left) hangs a priceless Venetian mirror. On it stand Pond's Two Creams and Skin Freshener. She says: "I have always used Pond's Creams! Now I use the Freshener, too, ideal with the creams, and the new Cleansing Tissues so silky and fine."

THE VISCOUNTESS CURZON

On Lady Curzon's dressing table (right) gold-topped boxes emblazoned with the Curzon crest are grouped around Pond's Two Creams and Skin Freshener. Of the Pond's method Lady Curzon says: "It's a straightforward way of keeping fit—one can do it all oneself, wherever one may be."



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MRS. RICHARD P. DAVIDSON

Mrs. Richard P. Davidson, granddaughter of the late Mark Hanna of Ohio, has a dressing table (below) with taffeta hangings which are matched by the jade green jars of Pond's Two Creams. She says: "I've adored Pond's for years!"



Four Delightful Aids to Beauty

Pond's Cold Cream keeps lovely faces fresh and cleansed. Pond's Cleansing Tissues—soft, ample, remove cold cream in a dainty way. Pond's Skin Freshener—tones, invigorates. Pond's Vanishing Cream guards fragile skins and affords a velvety powder base.

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THEN use the inviting new Pond's Cleansing Tissues—snowy-white, large, fine—to remove the cream and the loosened dirt. For extra scrupulous cleanliness repeat these two steps.

NEXT, if it is a daytime cleansing you are having, flick on Pond's Skin Freshener, briskly. Notice how it tones and firms your skin—the healthful, tingling glow it engenders.

FINALLY, for protection and to serve as a foundation for powder, apply just a little Pond's Vanishing Cream. It gives a magnolia-petal quality to your skin, a finish that makes your powder last for hours.

MRS. W. K. VANDERBILT

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt's dressing room for guests is graced by a lovely French *coiffeuse* (below). In green jars stand Pond's Two Creams. Mrs. Vanderbilt says: "Pond's will give you the assurance of being your best self."



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Announcements
BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS - MARRIAGES - DEATHS
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BIRTHS
WHITTEMORE—In New York on Tuesday, 20th November, 1928, the wife of Dr. W. Laurence Whittemore, of a son.
At the Mount Hamilton Hospital, Hamilton, Ont., on Saturday, November 24th, 1928, to Elsie, wife of Major Hugh Macdonald Dunlop, a daughter.

ENGAGEMENTS
Mr. and Mrs. Arnold W. Thomas, of Elm Avenue, announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Margaret Roberts, to Norman A. St. MacKenzie, third son of the Reverend James A. MacKenzie, of Alma, Pictou County, Nova Scotia. The wedding will take place quietly December 19th.

MARRIAGES
BALDWIN-WINSLOW—At St. John's Church, Cava, on Saturday, November 24th, 1928, by the Rev. Canon W. C. Allen, grandfather of the bride, Edward William Charles, second son of Lawrence Baldwin, of Mashqueth, Toronto, to Audrey Mary Victoria, only daughter of Louis H. Winslow, of Woodleigh, Ida, Ontario.



The Governor-General of Canada, Viscount Willingdon, came to Toronto on Tuesday of this week to attend the Royal Winter Fair and Horse Show on that night.

Mrs. J. J. Cawthra, of Guelph House, Rosedale, Toronto, entertained at supper on Sunday night for the Judges of the Dog Show at the Royal Winter Fair.

Mrs. D. A. Dunlap, of Toronto, entertained at tea on Saturday afternoon of last week in honor of Dr. Clyde Fisher, of the Department of Astronomy and Natural History Museum of New York, who was a week-end guest of Mrs. Dunlap.

peg, received the guests. Sir Clifford's guests included Mrs. William D. Ross, Mrs. I. H. Clothier, Philadelphia; Miss Altimus, Philadelphia; Mrs. Herbert May, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Victor Sifton, Mrs. Harold Palmer, Detroit; Mrs. J. R. Thompson, Chicago; Mrs. Elmer Fairchild, Rochester, N.Y.; Mrs. Carl Hanna, Cleveland; Mrs. G. A. P. Breckenridge, Detroit; Mrs. H. J. Fisk; Mrs. Lanier, Mrs. O'Connor; Mrs. Alfred Rogers; Mrs. Murray Fleming; Mrs. Strathearn Hay; Mrs. Armstrong; Mrs. Stafford Higgins; Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin; Mrs. Douglas Bowie; Mrs. Reginald Pellatt; Mrs. Clifford Sifton; Mrs. H. Sifton; Mrs. John Sifton, Winnipeg; Mrs. Arnold Ivey; Mrs. Eric Phillips, Oshawa; Mrs. Robert Davies;

Leacock, Mr. and Mrs. Adair Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Jack, Miss Doris Jack.

The Coliseum, Exhibition Park, Toronto, beautifully decorated with Horse Show colors and shaded lights, was filled with an immense number of people on Wednesday night of last week on the important occasion of the opening of the Royal Winter Fair and Horse Show. Society was present in large numbers, all the gaily decorated boxes being filled with well known people, and Boy Scouts in uniform acted as ushers for the box holders. The arrival of the party from Government House was a moment of interest at nine o'clock. The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, attended by Colonel Fraser, brought with him the Premier of Canada, the Hon. Mackenzie King of Ottawa. They were escorted to their box by the Hon. President, E. M. Carol, the President, Mr. Duncan O. Bull, Vice President, Mr. Alfred Rogers, Mr. W. A. Dryden, Mr. J. M. Gardhouse, Hon. J. S. Martin, Mr. W. R. Motherwell, and Mayor Samuel McBride. Mrs. Ross, who with her party arrived earlier in the evening, was gowned in gold tulle and gold lace, under a black and gold brocade wrap, having collar and cuffs of Kolinsky, and for ornaments she wore pearls. Miss Isobel Ross was in black satin with blue, and black velvet wrap with white fur. Miss Susan Ross was in yellow with white fur coat, and Mrs. Motherwell, who came with Mrs. Ross, was in blue velvet with beige wrap. After the National Anthem and the short speech in which the Premier declared the Horse Show open, the Last Post was sounded in memory of the late Major Waggery. The immense audience, standing motionless, the lights lowered, while the thrilling notes of the bugles rang through the great building. A fine orchestra playing delightfully at intervals throughout the evening added greatly to the pleasure of everyone present.

Those present included: Mrs. H. J. Fisk, Mr. George Beardmore, M.F.H., Mr. A. O. Beardmore, Miss Diana Kingsmill, Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn, of Ottawa, Sir William Mulock, Mrs. T. A. Burrows, Winnipeg, Miss Burrows, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Waddie, Hamilton, Miss Anna-Mae Hees, Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Bruce, Colonel F. B. Robins, Mrs. John Counsell, Hamilton, Miss Counsell, Miss Almee Gundy, Miss Katharine Christie, Mrs. D. A. Dunlap, Mrs. Murray Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. John McKee, Mr. Justice Fisher, Mrs. Fisher, Colonel and Mrs. Parsons, Mr. Moffat Dunlop, Sir Clifford Sifton, Colonel F. B. Robins, the Premier of Ontario and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. Justice Middleton, Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Margaret Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, Oshawa, Mrs. Eric Phillips, Mrs. Stewart, Perth, Mrs. W. L. Christie, Mrs. J. S. McLean, Mr. Percy Cowan of Montreal, Mrs. Goodwin Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Adair Gibson, Lieutenant W. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Hunter, Captain Hammond, Mr. Percy Parker, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Leighton McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. F. Y. McEachern, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. McAuley, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Cleland, Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Segsworth, Mr. William Beardmore, Mrs. Reynolds, Guelph, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Helchington, Colonel and Mrs. Bartlett Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Ellisworth, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Crease, Mr. Clarence Bogart, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Robinson, Dr. and Mrs. Bredford O'Reilly, Dr. W. J. Stevenson, London, Ontario, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Band, Miss Mona Bates, Mr. and Mrs. H. Johnston, Col. and Mrs. Hennings, Mr. and Mrs. Lyall Scott, Colonel and Mrs. Douglas Mason, Mr. and Mrs. William Mulock, Sir Edward and Lady Kemp, Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Miss Lily Snowball, Mrs. Scott Griffin, Miss Griffin, Captain Stuart Bate, Mrs. W. R. Weller, Miss Weller, Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Glenholm Moss, Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Pellatt, Mr. Justice Fisher, Mrs. Fisher, Miss Fisher, Mrs. W. F. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Tilley, General and Mrs. Bell, Mr. Mark Bredin, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Beatty, Frank MacKee, Mr. Malcolm Richardson, Mr. Harris Hees, Mr. and Mrs. Hilton Tudhope, Sir John Aird, Miss W. Aird, Mrs. Alice Eaton, Colonel and Mrs. Norman Perry, Miss Stephanie Walde, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McLeod, Miss Marjory Mulock, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Temple, Colonel and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Mr. A. B. Braithwaite, Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Caulfield, Colonel and Mrs. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Sifton, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Laidlaw, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. H. Magee, Robert Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Finch, Prof. Robertson, Regina, Mr. and Mrs. George Leacock, Mr. and Mrs. M. Merry, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. McCabe.

Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin of Parkwood, Oshawa, will entertain at a dance at her residence in honor of her daughter, Miss Eleanor McLaughlin, on December 21. Miss McLaughlin is one of the season's charming debutantes.

Mrs. W. D. Ross entertained at dinner at Government House, Toronto, for Mrs. Motherwell, on Wednesday night of last week, before the Royal Winter Fair and Horse Show.

Mrs. T. A. Burrows and Miss Burrows, wife and daughter of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, have been in Toronto last week for the Royal Winter Fair and Horse Show, guests of Sir Clifford Sifton.

Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, of Toronto, lent her house for the annual meeting of the McAll Mission, on Thursday of this week.



MISS ELIZABETH FISHER
Daughter of Mr. Justice R. G. Fisher and Mrs. Fisher, of Toronto.
—Photo by J. Kennedy.

Colonel Baptist Johnston, of Toronto, entertained at dinner before the Queen's Own Rifles military ball on Thursday night last. Colonel Johnston's guests were: Colonel R. S. McLaughlin, Oshawa; Mrs. Eric Phillips, Oshawa; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Oakes, Niagara Falls; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Silver; Colonel and Mrs. John McKay Ferguson, Brantford; Major and Mrs. Frederick Macdonald; Major and Mrs. George Cockshutt, Brantford; Major and Mrs. Hugh Smith, Captain and Mrs. W. Pate Mulock, Captain and Mrs. Martin Baldwin, Miss Margaret Cockshutt, Miss Isabelle Cockshutt, Brantford; Miss Eleanor McLaughlin, Oshawa; Miss Margaret Austin, Miss Louise Gooderham, Miss Helen Wright, Miss Betty Wedd, Miss Evelyn Johnston, Colonel B. O. Hooper, Mr. William T. McEachern, Major Gerald Larkin, Major George Drew, Major Arthur Ryerson, Mr. Everett Barker, Mr. Arthur Cutten, Mr. Rodney Adamson, Mr. Lewis Samuel, Mr. Garrett Tyrrell, Mr. Hugh Johnston, Mr. Robert Johnston, Mr. Douglas Johnston.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. W. D. Ross entertained at dinner at Government House, Rosedale, Toronto, on Saturday night of last week for the Prime Minister of Canada. The guests were: Hon. G. Howard Ferguson and Mrs. Ferguson, Rt. Hon. Sir William Mulock, Mrs. Theodore Burrows and Miss Kathleen Burrows (Winnipeg), Sir Clifford Sifton, Lady Kingsmill, the Hon. W. E. Price and Mrs. Price, Hon. J. S. Martin and Mrs. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Baillie, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Barker, Mr. J. B. Bickersteth, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Tilley, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Stillman, Miss Josephine Brouse, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. L. Starr, Mr. and Mrs. E. Holt Gurney, Miss L. Snowball, Hon. W. E. N. Sinclair and Mrs. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gibbons, Mr. and Mrs. Peleg Howland, Hon. N. W. Rowell and Mrs. Rowell, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Ross, Mr. Gerald Larkin, Mr. Charles Gundy, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Lee (North Bay), Mayor and Mrs. McBride, Mr. and Mrs. James Playfair, Hon. Mr. Justice Rose, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Tory, Mr. Harry Baldwin, Dr. Gilbert Falconer, Col. and Mrs. Alexander Fraser.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin of Parkwood, Oshawa, entertained at luncheon at their residence for the out-of-town visitors to the Royal Winter Fair and Horse Show in Toronto, and for a number of other guests.

Mrs. C. H. Easson, Miss Margaret Easson and Miss Logan recently left to sail for Europe.

Sir Clifford Sifton, of Toronto, entertained at luncheon at the Hunt Club on Saturday of last week for the out-of-town women exhibitors at the Horse Show. Mrs. T. A. Burrows, of Winni-



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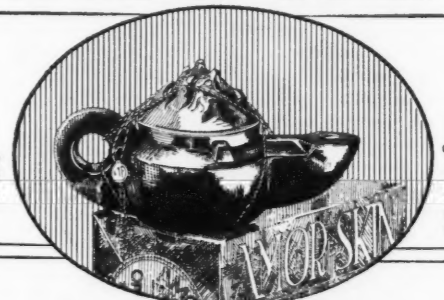
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AMOR SKIN—Europe's Scientific Beauty Discovery obviates the necessity of many creams and lotions.

WHICH would you have, Milady, beauty for the moment or beauty for all time? Would you rather hide the tell-tale marks of passing years beneath temporary artifices, or let Nature, herself, permanently eradicate lines, sagging skin and sallowness? If it is the restoration or preservation of beauty that you seek, you need but one preparation—Amor Skin.

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Cookies, etc.**
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Black, Sand and Tan Satin.
Price \$5.00.

Jersey Cloth

Black, Fawn, Beige and
Grey, at \$4.00.

Other styles also. Carriage
boots in black, white and grey
velvet in stock.

H. & C. BLACHFORD
LIMITED

286 Yonge St. At Dundas St.

Mrs. Eldon Sinclair, of Toronto, entertained at luncheon on Monday of this week for Mrs. W. McCoo.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Rolph, of Toronto, have moved from Toronto to 5 Barat Road, Montreal.

Miss Pauline Kennedy, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William Kennedy, of Liverpool, England, sailed for home in the White Star Liner S.S. Laurentic on Nov. 23. Miss Kennedy has spent the last five months in Canada visiting friends and relatives including her aunt, Mrs. W. Roy Raine, 355 Walmer Road Hill, Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hanna, of Toronto, have been spending a few days in New York.

The Hon. W. L. Finlayson and Mrs. Finlayson, of Midland, have taken Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Eason's house on Roxborough Street, Toronto, for the winter.

Miss Margaret Black, of Winnipeg, is in Toronto this week, guest of Miss Almée Gundy of Russell Hill Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Washburn and Miss Washburn, of Worcester, Mass., have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, "Parkwood," Oshawa, for the Horse Show and Royal Winter Fair in Toronto.

Miss Phyllis Cassels is again in New York after a visit to Toronto where she was the guest of the Mr. Justice W. A. Logle and Mrs. Logle.

Mrs. James Cantile, of Montreal, recently entertained at luncheon for Mrs. R. J. Christie, of Toronto.

Mrs. Harold Kennedy, Montreal, recently entertained at dinner for Mrs. W. H. Rowley of Ottawa, who was a visitor in Montreal.



The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario entertained at luncheon at Government House, Toronto on Wednesday night of last week, for the Prime Minister of Canada. The guests included the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Hon. Lincoln Goldie, Mr. D. O. Bull, Mr. C. L. Burton, Mr. Albert Matthews, Mr. R. Y. Eaton, Col. F. H. Deacon, Mr. R. Home Smith, Mr. A. E. Dymont, Lt.-Col. R. McEwen (Byron, Ont.), Mr. Mark Irish, Mr. Victor Ross, Sr., C. A. Barranco, Mr. J. W. Hobbs, Dr. J. G. Inkster, Mr. T. A. Russell, Mr. Alfred Rogers, Mr. J. A. Pearson, Mr. I. W. Killam, Mr. Alexander McLaren (Buckingham, Que.), Mr. H. M. Lay (Barrie), Mr. J. T. Clark, Mr. R. R. Bongard, Mr. N. L. Nathanson, Mr. J. A. Tory.

colm Cameron, Mrs. C. H. Mitchell, Mrs. George Nasmith, Mrs. Frederick Wolfe, Mrs. Wilfred Lewis, Mrs. Ernest McMillan, Miss Mary McPhedran, Mrs. W. D. Black, Miss Spence, Mrs. Robert Bruce, Mrs. A. L. Ellsworth, Mrs. Louis Charlesworth Mackay, Mrs. John Firstbrook, Mrs. Duncan Coulson, Mrs. W. O'Reilly, Mrs. Arthur Vankoughnet, Mrs. George Ross, Mrs. T. D. Park, Coldwater, Ontario; Mrs. King Smith, Mrs. Boyce Willis, of Paris, France; Mrs. Crawford Brown, Madame de Kresz, Mrs. John Barnett, Mrs. Duncan Donald, Miss Katharine Clarke, Miss Eileen Page, Miss C. Macklem, Miss Sylvia Cayley, Miss Margaret Alley. Both Mrs. McPhedran's daughters were the recipients of many beautiful flowers.



MISS RUTH LYON, OF TORONTO

One of the season's debutantes.

—Photo by Ashley & Crippen.

Mr. E. M. Carroll, Mr. S. J. Moore, Mr. W. A. Dryden (Brooklyn, Ont.), Mr. Harry Baldwin, Mr. Donald G. Ross, Colonel Fraser.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. McAuley, of Toronto, entertained at a jolly supper dance on Wednesday night of last week after the Royal Winter Fair and Horse Show. Mrs. McAuley wore a smart frock of white satin and diamonds. Her guest, Miss Dorothy Havemeyer, of New York, who was in town for the Horse Show, was in yellow tulle. Dancing took place in the Oak Room, and yellow chrysanthemums decorated the rooms and the supper table. The guests included:—Col. and Mrs. Ewart Osborne, Col. and Mrs. Norman Perry, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Beck, Major and Mrs. Carr Harris, Col. and Mrs. Reginald Pellatt, Mr. George Beardmore, M.P.H., Mr. Alfred Beardmore, Miss Margaret Griffin, Miss Diana Kingsmill, Miss Gwyneth and Miss Elizabeth Osborne, Miss Anna Mae-Hees, Mrs. Gwyn Francis, Miss Betty Cambie, Captain Stuart Bate, Miss Marjorie Mullock, Miss Jean Macpherson, the Misses Isobel and Eleanor McLaughlin, of Oshawa, Miss Yvonne Denison, Mr. Gerald Larkin, Miss Stephanie Walde, Miss Peggy Ogilvie, Major Timmis.

Miss Anna Mae-Hees, of St. George Street, Toronto, left recently for New York to be the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Good.

Mr. F. Barry Hayes and his daughter, Mrs. Sidney Cragg, are giving an at home at Donnybrook, Toronto, on the night of Tuesday, December 23.

Mrs. Harris McPhedran, of Toronto, introduced her two daughters, Isobel Alexandra, and Elizabeth Catharine, at a very successful tea on Wednesday afternoon of last week, at her residence on Nanton Avenue, and received in a becomingly smart gown of black chiffon velvet, having a crystal girdle. Miss Isobel McPhedran was in Belgian blue, wore Chanel blue ornaments, and carried lily-of-the-valley and sweetheart roses, and her sister was in rust color, wore bronze shoes and stockings and carried sunset roses and violets. Jade green candles and bronze and yellow chrysanthemums adorned the pretty tea-table, which was presided over by Madame Rochereau de la Sablière, Mrs. Arthur Meighen and Mrs. Frederick Mercer. These ladies were assisted by Mrs. Wilfred Heighington, Mrs. R. W. Mann, Mrs. Gadon Bell, Mrs. Norman Davidson, Miss Nancy McDougald, Miss Lang, Miss Lillian Meighen, Miss Hope Gracey, Miss Dorothy Stratton, Miss Frieda Henning, Miss Katharine Scott, Miss Naomi Anglin, Mrs. McPhedran's guests included, Mrs. D. A. Dunlop, Lady Falconer, Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Lady Mann, Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Mrs. Kenneth Langmuir, Lady Pellatt, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Miss Lily Walde, Mrs. Goldie Howland, Mrs. C. O. Stillman, Mrs. Ewart Wilson, Mrs. G. D. Robertson, Ottawa, Mrs. Stuart Playfair, the Misses Michie, Mrs. Harold Tovell, Mrs. Boris Hambourg, Mrs. Arthur McMurich, Miss Susan Morden, Miss Elinor Fleury, Miss Kitty Morden, Miss Grace Langmuir, Mrs. James Spence, Miss Spence, Mrs. Mal-

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Carrington, of New York, have been in Toronto for the Royal Winter Fair and Horse Show.

Mrs. Victor A. Sinclair, of Toronto, entertained at tea on Tuesday afternoon last, and received in a smart gown of brown lace, with a lace coat, and for ornament a topaz necklace. Miss Mildred Sinclair wore a becoming lace frock, and coral ornaments. Miss Gertrude Sinclair wore a smart thread lace frock in cream shade over ashes of roses georgette, with long sleeves, and jade ornaments. Lady Hearst, Mrs. J. R. L. Starr, Mrs. W. D. Black, Mrs. J. A. McLeod, Mrs. G. G. Glennie and Mrs. Melville White were in charge of the tea table, which was done with golden chrysanthemums and yellow candles. Miss Elizabeth MacLellan, Miss M. Fraser, Miss Dora McMahon and Mrs. Peter Campbell assisted. The guests included, Mrs. William D. Ross, Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Mrs. Howard Ferguson, Lady White, Mrs. Alexander Fraser, Mrs. George Ross, Mrs. W. H. Price, Miss Helen Beardmore, Mrs. Curran, Mrs. W. N. Tilley, Mrs. Hunter Ogilvie, Mrs. Arthur Vankoughnet, Lady Pellatt, Mrs. Ward-Whate, Mrs. N. W. Rowell, Mrs. F. G. Banting, Mrs. W. L. Grant, Mrs. James Spence, Mrs. Falconbridge.

Mrs. Lyons Biggar, of Toronto, entertained at a luncheon and bridge on Wednesday of this week in honor of her guest, Mrs. Harris, of London, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Lorne Fraser, of Montreal, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Edythe Audrey, to Mr. William C. Van Horne, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Van Horne, and grandson of the late Sir William Van Horne and of Lady Van Horne. The marriage will take place shortly.

Executives of the Bank of Montreal entertained at dinner at the Lambton Golf Club on Monday, November 26th, in honor of Major S. C. Norworthy, recently appointed Assistant General Manager of the Bank of Montreal. Covers were laid for fifty. Among the present were: H. B. MacKenzie, G. G. Adams, H. D. Patterson, C. S. Laidlaw, W. T. A. McFadden, P. W. D. Broderick.

The Hon. Wallace Nesbitt and Mrs. Nesbitt, of Warren Road, Toronto, returned on Thursday of last week from Europe after spending a few weeks in England, and motoring through France and Spain. Mr. and Mrs. Nesbitt were passengers in the S.S. Empress of Australia.

Miss Eleanor Seagram, of Waterloo, Ontario, is the guest in Toronto of Mrs. Donald Macintosh.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. B. Walsh, of Toronto, leave early in the New Year for the British West Indies.

Mrs. W. Landry is again in Montreal after spending several days in Toronto, guest of her father, Mr. A. E. Dymont.

Mrs. Joseph Kilgour, of Toronto, and her sister, Miss Grand, are leaving on December 12 to sail for Bermuda.



Christmas Scarfs

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English Sports Swagger

The new and the old are effectively combined in these Liberty Scarfs. Some are fashioned of rajah or heavy silks, others of soft yielding silks. Dashing reds and browns suggest the sports outfit while more delicate tints harmonize with the afternoon costume. At \$3.50 up.

Liberty Shop—Second Floor.

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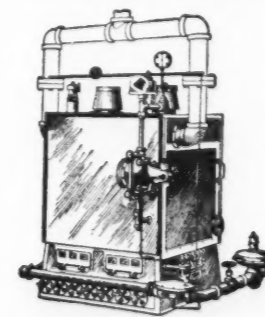


That these may be comfortable—

—and that the home and all it contains may be preserved from the rigours of low temperatures, install a gas fired furnace.

The gas furnace is your faithful servant, it keeps the house just as you like it. In spring and in fall it supplies enough heat and no more.

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Large foreheads are not an infallible sign of superior brain-power, although the chief centres of intelligence and capacity are situated behind the forehead.

The biggest crocodile in the London Zoo is about fourteen feet in length; he is getting on for ninety years old.

Canaries are being superseded as pets by the budgerigar, more frequently called a "love-bird", because of its devotion to its mate.

SEE CANADA FIRST

The twin coastal cities, Vancouver and Victoria, at this time of the year appeal with endless charm to the holiday makers, wanderers and tired business men and women, for the weather is ideal and the foliage in the gardens and parks of wondrous color. Not a day passes, too, but sees the twelve golf courses gay with happy and enthusiastic players, while riding in the early mornings and afternoons is particularly favored. There are splendid motor highways on Vancouver Island, and innumerable ones running into Vancouver City from all directions. The winter

season's attractions include theatres and concerts of the highest calibre, while the Hotel Vancouver at Vancouver and the world renowned Empress at Victoria are the centres of the social and commercial activities of the two cities and districts. During the winter the Canadian Pacific operates the only through train to Vancouver from Toronto. The "Vancouver Express" leaves the Union Station every night at 9.00 and reaches the coast four days later. Comfortable and convenient connections can be made with all western points by using this famous train. Full information from the nearest Canadian Pacific Agent.



Any garden... any size... designed to meet each individual's tastes... skilfully planned to harmonize with every type of existing architecture. And the cost—no infinitesimal compared with the improved appearance and enhanced value of your property and the countless joys and pleasures for years to come.

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Moore-Bell Jiffy Sets make most acceptable wedding or Christmas gifts. Ask your dealer about them today. He has a splendid range of colors and styles which will delight you. At better stores everywhere.

Write today for interesting illustrated booklet "Jiffy Set Bridge Hinge."



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Your Furnace Works Overtime

with the resultant waste of oil.

THIS MAY BE OVERCOME

by eliminating draughts. **CHAMBERLIN** silt-door-seals with the special Interlox Feature for wood and stone sills, and

CHAMBERLIN in-door-seals for inside doors; particularly doors leading to halls or basement.

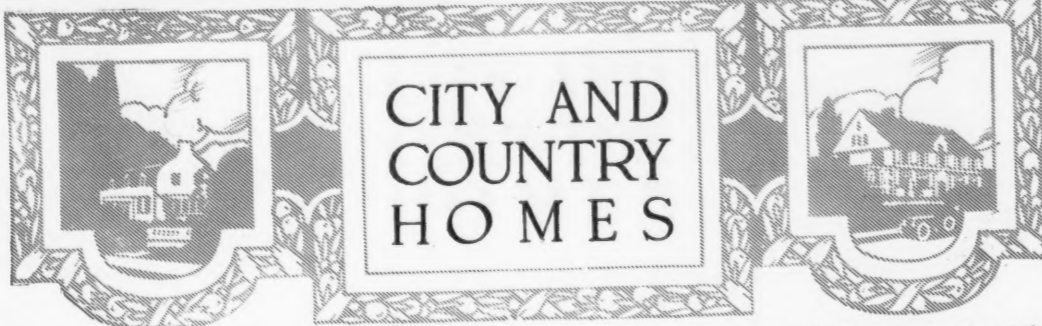
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Every beat and tremor of the human heart can be registered and photographed by means of a new electrical instrument, the cardiograph, which works on the principle that every movement of the heart generates an electric current.



The Wrought Iron Gateway

WHEN the time comes for you to move into your House-of-Dreams-Come-True, what kind of an entrance gate will you choose? Something thick and impenetrable, nail-studded and forbidding, set in a high wall? Or something alluring in aspect, gracious in outline—a foretaste of the kindly hospitality that lies inside your threshold?

In the latter case nothing is more appropriate than a gateway of delicate wrought iron-work. It is a ver-

profusion of old-time flowers.

Where are you to get just the right kind of gate for your purpose?

If your home is an old-world cottage or a modern replica of one, a genuine old gate is, of course, best of all. If you are lucky, you may pick one up when some old homestead is changing hands. Or, by searching diligently, you may come upon one hidden in the dusty store-room of some rural antique dealer.

In certain parts of the country there are a few village blacksmiths who carry on the traditions of the

as are needed for the practice of their art. From their home in Ipswich Mr. and Mrs. Parkington have taken some beautiful old furniture and arranged it in the miller's house, so that students will be able to work in an atmosphere much the same as that in which Constable himself lived. Sir Edward Packard, Mr. Rowley Elliston (the Mayor of Ipswich), and Mr. E. H. Turner (the Mayor of Colchester) witnessed the signing of the deeds in the old mill house. Willy Lott, Constable's friend, lived his eighty-two years in the miller's house, a sixteenth



BIRTHPLACE OF JOHN CONSTABLE PRESENTED TO THE NATION

The Flatford Mill Estate, Suffolk, where the famous artist, John Constable, was born, and made famous in many of his pictures, including Willy Lott's Cottage, has been presented to the nation by Mr. and Mrs. Parkington. The famous Suffolk Mill has now six studios for use of young students, the Miller's House and Willy Lott's Cottage being used as living rooms for the artists. Three annual scholarships will be established, one each for English, Scottish and French art students. The picture shows Flatford Mill.

itable symbol of welcome. To friends it will be a standing invitation to enter; to strangers an irresistible temptation to linger and admire.

The beauties of your garden will be doubly appreciated if first seen through the fairylike tracery of wrought iron. Perhaps your gateway will reveal just one intriguing angle of a flagged forecourt, gay with the brightness of springtime blossoms and the splash of a miniature fountain. Then what could be more bewitching than the exquisite shapes and colors of an old-fashioned flower border half glimpsed through the diaphanous pattern of the ironwork? To many people these half-revealed charms suggest a greater enchantment than more authorized and comprehensive views.

If you are lucky enough to own a property with more than one garden think how varied the role of the wrought-iron gateway can become. Besides serving as an introduction to your domain, it can be put to so many other uses. It can link up one garden area so attractively with another, when set in a wall of mellow brick or stone, or inserted in an opening between thick hedges. A lavender walk, a formal rose garden, a slumbrous lily-pond—these are joys in themselves, but how much lovelier when first seen from a distance through the exquisite interlacings of some wrought-iron design!

In selecting such gateways for your garden, be careful to choose something with an open pattern. Remember that you should be able to look through as well as at a wrought-iron garden gate. Closely interwoven arabesques, so suitable for interior grilles or doorways, are quite out of place for out-of-door use.

In the majority of cases the ironwork looks best when painted a sober black. But sometimes the informal character of the house or garden will warrant something livelier. For instance, if the house and garden walls are made of mellow brick, green may be used for the gateway, especially if the front door is of Georgian woodwork painted green.

A very cheerful effect was obtained in a Worcestershire garden by painting the wrought-iron entrance-gate a vivid blue. It stood between two piers of fawn-colored Cotswold stone, and gave access to a gay little forecourt, where every hue of the rainbow was presented in a riot and

great iron masters of long ago. If you can get in touch with one of these rare survivors he will make you a wrought-iron gate which will have all the charm of the simple handicraft methods of the past. The gate your village blacksmith will design for you will probably be unpretentious; it will undoubtedly be traditional in feeling. Do not expect him to do anything startling or novel in pattern, or you will surely be disappointed.

Famous Mill for the Nation

IN the seventies Mr. T. R. Parkington was a student of the Ipswich School of Art. He went to South Africa and prospered, but he never forgot the deep impression made on him as a boy by Constable's county and Constable's paintings. Two years ago Mr. Parkington bought the Flatford Mill estate, where John Constable spent part of his early life, and he handed it over to the trustees, ensuring for all time the preservation of

century building with heavy oak beams and great chimneys. It has been perfectly restored, and the students' bedrooms have been pleasantly furnished. This is not Mr. Parkington's first benefaction of this nature. A year or two ago he presented the Oak Hill Estate at Ipswich, consisting of a fine mansion, and beautiful grounds (which he maintains), to the Institute of Journalists for use as a convalescent home.

Hanging Pictures

SURPRISING how greatly the enjoyment of pictures may be increased by judicious hanging. Here are a few guide-ropes for those who may have been puzzled as to the most effective way of displaying their treasures.

First come two rules that apply in any room. Picture wires must be hidden whenever possible. Where the frames are too heavy, or the plaster too insecure for concealed hooks, it is better to run two wires



FLATFORD BRIDGE AND THE OLD COTTAGE, SUFFOLK. IN THE CONSTABLE COUNTY.

one of the loveliest scenes in Suffolk. Mr. Parkington has equipped the miller's house as a students' home, and has arranged three annual scholarships for English, Scottish, and French students of art. Students will be able to live in the miller's house for three months or more at no cost to themselves, and with such facilities

or chains, one from each side of the picture straight to the moulding above, rather than to use one wire running to a point. The straight lines are more restful to the eye than those running together.

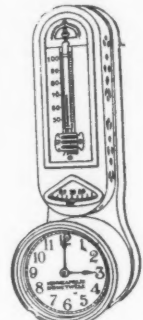
All approximate height should be decided upon in the first place, so that when all the pictures are hung they

A good day begins with a cup of good coffee—

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Since medical scientists discovered the connection between overheating and colds, the medical profession has been almost unanimous in recommending closer attention to room temperatures during the heating season. Most authorities agree that automatic heat control is the only practical means of keeping the temperature at a safe level. Among the hundreds of thousands of home owners who provide this protection for their families, are these Toronto physicians:

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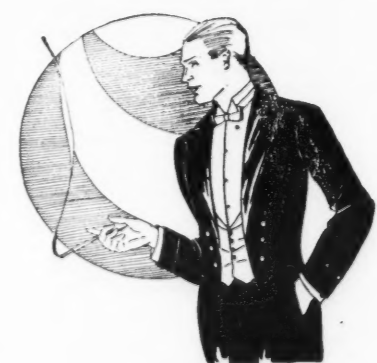
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They like the perfection of our work in laundering their formal linens—Shirts, Waistcoats, Collars, Ties. We renew them with a finish and immaculacy that do credit to the well-groomed appearance of any man.

Our courteous driver will gladly inform you about our Men's Service, or call

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In 6-oz. Flasks and Tins of 4 and 10 Cubes

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BERENGARIA SAILS FROM NEW YORK

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The Mauretania... the only five day ship on the Atlantic... is the timely answer to pressing social or business engagements abroad. Her remodeled staterooms anticipate the most exacting demands.

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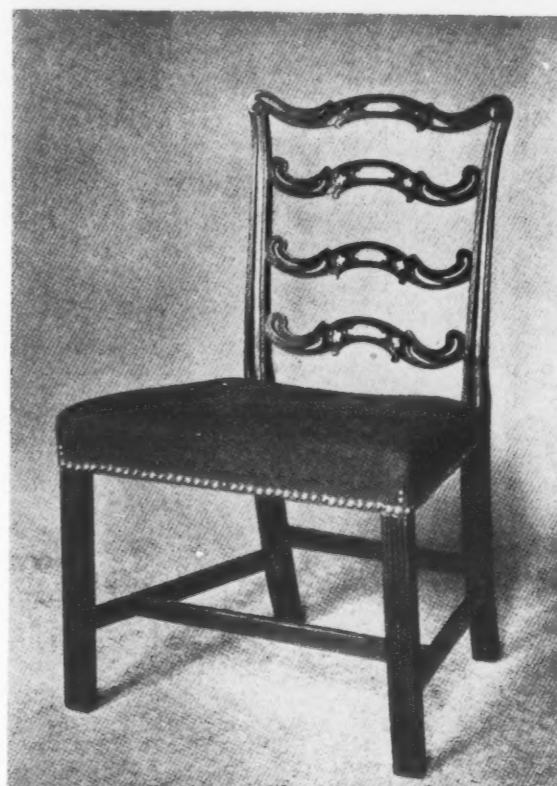
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With pierced swan-neck pediment. Circa 1760.



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will more or less form an even band about the room. Even when there are only a few pictures, one approximate height should be observed if the best effect is to be obtained. The height of the ceiling will determine, to some extent, the place on the wall to be devoted to them. But as a rule about the eye level of the average person will give the centre line. Nothing is worse than "sky-ing" pictures—though with very high ceilings the "eye-line" may be taken for the lower edge of the frames in order to raise them a little. Roughly speaking, portraits are for the dining-room; landscape, etc., for the drawing-room. Photographs are not so easily disposed of. There is no place for them on the drawing-room walls. They are most appropriate in the more intimate library, study, or bedroom.

No room should ever be overhung with pictures, though that sanctum sanctorum, one's own bedroom, will perhaps stand more than any other. This is the best place for personal things—family groups, long-loved prints, and pictures known since childhood, dearer for the sake of association than for any actual worth. It will also stand a little inappropriate mixing of styles, judiciously done. A jumble of blonde water-colours, warm oils, florid prints, and a good etching or two in any other room is pure vandalism and shows lack of taste.

Modern Carpets

AN EXPERIMENT in carpet-weaving is going on in Cracow, that most fascinating and picturesque of old towns in Eastern Europe.

The art of carpet-designing and weaving has been unearthed from the neglect which has been its lot for many years, and an enthusiastic group of leading Polish artists is trying to raise it to its old important position. These "Kilims," to give them their proper name, are carpets of conventional design. Adaptations in geometrical form of flowers and leaves, they are very distinct from the more famous Gobelin, though they too are woven in the Gobelin manner. Both sides are alike, the size varying from 4 to 6 ft. or more in length to much smaller examples used only for wall decoration.

Colouring is a matter of choice, though blues, greens, and browns predominate, on light or dark backgrounds. Using a natural-coloured ground, the dark brown-black edging may set off flowers in various notes of blue mingled with brown and touches of yellow. A dark-brown background emphasises the brown tones where the design is woven in blue and white, with a suggestion of green about the unopened buds. Another example designed by one of the most prominent of Poland's artists makes use of a grey ground to throw up glowing orange tints, and this same artist suggests a darker background for the same design, using a combination of blue shades, and yet a third has a variety of reds thrown on to an indigo-blue.

A few of the designs used in these modern Kilims, in spite of their conventionality, show a trace of the Oriental. It is a case of history will out. Their ancestors, so it is said, are Turkish. Carpet-weaving was for centuries one of the chief occupations of the Polish peasant. Somewhere, too, he seems to have had an instinct for design, helped on, no doubt, by glimpses given him of real Turkish carpets.

How long ago it is since this Polish art grew to be a flourishing industry is not known, but that it ex-

isted several hundreds of years ago there is no doubt. And in some roundabout way Turkey is credited with the continuation of the tradition in the country. It is not impossible that Turkish weavers found their way as far afield, for the Turk wandered westward and half-way across Europe in his colonising campaigns. What more natural than that this art, fostered and cherished, should reach a high level of perfection? Then it gradually disappeared. Evil times fell upon the country, and carpets, like other peasant arts, ceased to be. With the re-

awakened interest in peasant crafts, however, the Kilim carpet has returned to favour.

Believed to be the oldest building in the world, a temple has been unearthed at Ur, in Mesopotamia, which dates back to 6000 B.C.

On the main road in Ontario, it will soon be impossible to lose one's way, if a novel scheme is adopted. These highways are already known by numbers, and it is suggested that these numbers should be fixed to every telegraph pole along each road.

"Let the CLARK Kitchens help you"

CLARK'S PORK & BEANS

An excellent Food—

The 36 oz. tin is most economical. Ask your dealer.

W. CLARK LIMITED, MONTREAL

LEGACY

THE NEW PATTERN

THE new LEGACY Pattern in 1847 Rogers Bros. Silverplate is as modern in style as a gown direct from Paris. But it is as ageless as the Mona Lisa in its quality and good taste.

With its lovely simplicity of line, with its lithe and slender silhouette, LEGACY is dated to-day. But it reflects eight decades of illustrious yesterdays in 1847 ROGERS BROS. silver craftsmanship.

Claim your LEGACY of new silver beauty at the store of your favorite silverware merchant... For the new LEGACY Pattern in the 1847 ROGERS BROS. flatware, tea and dinnerware is now on display at all good silverware stores.

ON THE TABLES OF AMERICA'S FIRST FAMILIES SINCE EIGHTEEN FORTY-SEVEN

1847 ROGERS BROS. SILVERPLATE

INTERNATIONAL SILVER & CO.

Eight LEGACY tea spoons \$5.65.

PIECES OF 8 in knives with stainless blades, forks and tea and dessert spoons with sugar shell and butter knife... 34 pieces in handsome gift box for price of silverware alone, \$58.85.

The LEGACY three-piece tea set \$87.75. And LEGACY may be had in gold plate, too!... In the famous 1847 ROGERS BROS. PLATE D'OR.

Write for the new LEGACY booklet C10, illustrating tea, dinner and flatware in this charming new-day pattern. Address: International Silver Company of Canada, Limited, Hamilton, Ontario.

Salesrooms: New York, Chicago, San Francisco. Canada: International Silver Company of Canada, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.



A delightful military ball was given on Thursday night of last week in the Crystal Ball Room of the King Edward Hotel, by Colonel Pellatt and the officers of the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, and was attended by the Premier of Canada, the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross. Mrs. Ross was becomingly gowned in beaded green georgette, wore a bandeau of brilliants about her head, and carried a graceful ostrich feather fan. She was the charmed and gracious recipient of a beautiful bouquet of roses and lily-of-the-valley from the officers of the Queen's Own Rifles. Mrs. Reginald Pellatt was very smart in cherry chiffon with long draperies, and carried a bouquet of orchids and lily-of-the-valley presented by the officers of the Regiment. She wore for ornament the Regimental badge in diamonds, and a rope of pearls. The ball room was very attractively decorated, and officers from the various city regiments were present in their uniforms, so the scene in the great ball room was a most picturesque and animated one. Supper was served in the Pompeian Room. Those present included, in addition to the distinguished guests already mentioned, General and Mrs. A. H. Bell, General and Mrs. Draper, Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt, Miss Isobel Ross, Miss Susan Ross, Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Kirkpatrick, Colonel and Mrs. K. R. Marshall, Mr. George Beardmore, M.P.H., Dr. and Mrs. Howard Burnham, Colonel Pichie, Captain and Mrs. E. O. King, Colonel and Mrs. Norman Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Canfield, Lieut.-Colonel Alexander and Mrs. Alexander, Miss Jean MacPherson, Miss Nancy McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew MacLean, Colonel Baptist Johnston, Mrs. H. C. Strange, Miss Ruth Strange, Mrs. W. L. McFarland, Colonel and Mrs. Rooney, Major and Mrs. Gooderham, Captain and Mrs. Eric Holdenby, Major and Mrs. Andrew Duncanson, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Mingay, Major and Mrs. George Cockshutt, Captain and Mrs. W. P. Mulock, Captain and Mrs. Strachan-Ince, Colonel F. S. L. Ford, C.M.G., Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bruce, Major and Mrs. W. L. Grant, Mr. Rodney Adamson, Miss Margaret Boulton, Colonel and Mrs. J. L. R. Parsons, Miss L. Braithwaite, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. E. S. Renaud, Major-General Robert Rennie, C.B.M., M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O., Major Hemming, Colonel and Mrs. W. Rhoades, Colonel and Mrs. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ashworth, Mr. and Mrs. Augusta Bolte, Miss Phyllis Cockshutt, Miss Isobel Cockshutt, Miss Helen Wright, Mrs. Dudley Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. George Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. John Coulson, the Misses Sheila and Peggy Fraser, Miss Evelyn Johnston, Lieut. Hugh Johnston, Mr. Alan MacLean Howard, Major and Mrs. MacLean Howard, Miss Leda Fleming, Lieut.-Colonel J. Kellor MacKay, D.S.O., Mr. and Mrs. John Osler, Miss Anne Osler, Major and Mrs. Cecil Rea, Miss Eleanor McLaughlin, Mrs. Eric Phillips, Miss June Warren, Colonel and Mrs. Victor Sifton, Major Arthur Byerson, Miss Betty Smith, Lieut. J. G. R. Strathy, Major Tidy, Miss Kitty Morden, Mr. and Mrs. Ian MacLaren, Major Larking, O.B.E., Major and Mrs. C. P. Fenwick, Miss May Goldie, Major and Mrs. A. R. Hazerman, Mr. Harris Hees, Lieut.-Commander George Hanna, Mrs. Alice Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Ferguson, Major and Mrs. Galbraith, Captain and Mrs. H. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. George Chapman, the Misses Dorothy and Evelyn Cliff, Miss Evelyn Booth, Miss Nora Bungay, Lieut.-Colonel J. E. L. Straight, M.C., Miss Mildred Brock, Miss Dorothy Angless, Miss Jean Jennings, Miss Dorothy Leigh Bennett, Major and Mrs. Charles Lindsay.

Mrs. Herbert Begg, Lytton Boulevard, Toronto, entertained at tea on Friday, November 23rd, for her debutante daughter, Miss Lorna Begg. The many gift flowers were arranged attractively in the living room, where Mrs. Begg and the debutante received. Mrs. Begg was smartly attired in a French gown of rose beige lace and georgette and carried Korday roses, while her daughter was charming in a frock of egg-shell tulle, fashioned with a tight bodice and long frilled skirt. The frock was caught at the side with a large bow of American beauty velvet. She wore satin shoes in matching tone, and carried a colonial nosegay of roses, violets and lily of the valley. In the tea room flowers in the autumn tints were used with pretty effect, a large antique silver punch bowl filled with autumn flowers centering the tea table. Tea was also served in the sunroom where a similar decoration scheme was carried out. Pouring tea and coffee were Mrs. W. R. Begg, Mrs. E. A. Chapman, Mrs. Roy T. Leavens, and Mrs. W. J. Lander, while those who assisted in looking after the guests were Mrs. E. B. Stockdale, Mrs. R. C. Vaughan of Montreal, Mrs. Mervil MacDonald and Mrs. P. Beckett Brown.

The youthful assistants in the tea room included Miss Doris Stockdale, Miss Marion Coulson, Miss Marjory Dalton, Miss Miriam Chapman, Miss Frances Begg, Miss Ellen Fazio, Miss Mary Clement, Miss Dorothy Hawken, Miss Grace Lander, Miss Dorothea Marshall and Miss Margaret Ferguson. Mrs. Begg's favors to the ladies who assisted were shoulder bouquets and to the young girls wrist bouquets, while the debutante presented the young assistants with pretty metallic evening bags. During the afternoon delightful music was furnished by an orchestra stationed on the stair landing. Some of the 400 guests were: Mrs. H. B. Johnston, Mrs. Frank Maulson, Mrs. Duncan MacDougal, Mrs. Harold Mara, Mrs. Arnold Ivey, Mrs. A. L. Smith, Mrs. R. W. Eaton, Mrs. Fred Powell, Mrs. George Dunbar, Mrs. W. R. C. Harris, Mrs. John Medland, Mrs. G. E. Mara, Mrs. Frank Trebilcock, Miss Betty Ellesworth, Miss Nancy MacDougal, Miss Eleanor Morrison, Miss Ruth Vaughan, Miss Evelyn Booth, Miss Dorothy Stratton, Miss Daphne Boone, Miss Elizabeth Fisher, Miss Jean Harris, Miss Adele Taylor, Miss Barbara Bertram, Miss Betty Richardson, Miss Isabel Thompson, Miss Silvia Cayley, Miss Isabelle Lockhart Gordon, Miss Marion Minty, Miss Mary Littlejohn, Miss Bunny Lang, Miss Silvia Biron, Miss Frieda Henning.



MRS. JAMES ANDERSON GRANT AND HER BRIDAL ATTENDANTS
Mrs. Grant was Isabel Sutherland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwyn Arthur Langmuir, of Forest Hill Road, Toronto. The bridal attendants were Miss Grace Langmuir, Miss Janet Langmuir and Miss Norah McCullough.
—Photo by Charles Aylott.

Winona flowers

is the name of the new florist shop soon to be opened in Toronto.

E. D. Smith & Sons Limited

is the name "behind" the shop.

These internationally known nurseries in the Niagara Peninsula guarantee the same high standard of service which has characterized them since 1882.

The shop is now in the hands of the decorators but will be open for business shortly—in plenty of time for all Christmas and winter functions.

Announcements in the Daily papers will give the exact date of opening.

Flowers fresh from their own Greenhouses will be available daily, also potted plants, and particular attention will be given design work.

The address is

213 Bloor St. East Toronto
(at Sherbourne) RAn. 2303

"Watch for the opening"

COMMUNITY PLATE

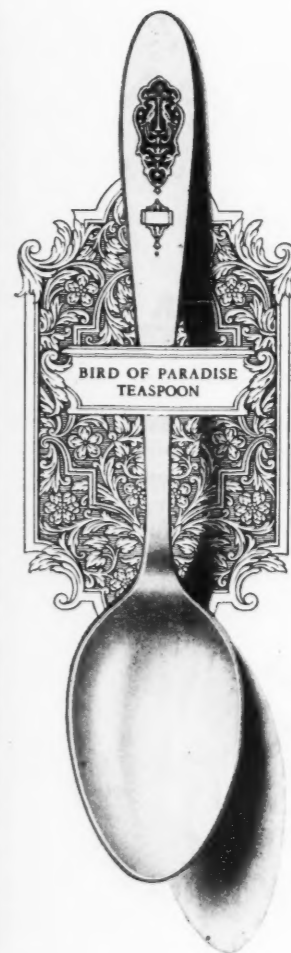


To help you
crystallize
your last year's
Christmas
vow...

Remember how last Christmas you vowed that next Christmas you'd give gifts more lasting—more inherently worth while. Well—"next Christmas" is here. Now is the time, and the opportunity, to crystallize your vow—and here's a bright idea you'll find hard to improve. Send silverware—Community Plate, of course. A wonderful gift. A gift you can afford. A gift for which every recipient will thank you from the bottom of their heart. For instance:—this three piece teaset in the popular Bird of Paradise pattern. Its frosty beauty would be

proudly received into the most fashionable homes—yet it is priced at only \$55.00.

For the smaller gifts on your list, the "correct service" pieces are perfect—a lacey pastry server at \$4.50, or bouillon spoons \$8.25 for six. Perhaps a set of six ice cream spoons \$7.00, or a table service for six in a lovely serving tray for \$35.50. Before you do any deciding about your Christmas buying, see your jeweller—an expert gift counsellor. Oneida Community Limited.






THE CHILDREN'S HAIR
Use Evan Williams Shampoos
to keep it silky and healthy.
"Camomile" for fair hair. "Graduated
Henna" for brown or black hair.

Made in England
SOLD EVERYWHERE
Sole Canadian Distributors
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HENNA
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LIONEL RAWLINSON
LIMITED

Makers of Distinctive
Hand-Made Furniture

Showrooms: 647-649 Yonge St.
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The Hotel Imperial

BERMUDA'S favorite family hotel.
Refined, comfortable, well-equipped.
Convenient to all points. Moderate
rates. Booklet R. H. Burley, Mgr.
HAMILTON, BERMUDA



THE CLIFT
SAN FRANCISCO
GEARY at TAYLOR ST.

A selected hotel for those
who appreciate the best
without extravagance

540 rooms with bath
Single, from \$4
Double, from \$6

EL MIRASOL
Santa Barbara
one of California's most
charming beauty spots



for
SPORTS WEAR

JAEGER
PURE WOOL

The Onlooker in London
(Continued from page 38)
battalion was moved to China from
Gosport to form part of the Shanghai
Defence Force, is now under orders
to proceed to Singapore on the 6th
inst.

Where is the Great War Novel?
TEN years after the War we are
still waiting for what Mr. Edward
Shanks calls the great war novel.
Some have been good—Ewart's "Way
of Revelation," Mr. R. H. Mottram's
"Spanish Farm," Mr. Frankau's
"Peter Jackson," Barbusse's "Le Feu"
—but none has been great enough to
make a complete picture. One pub-
lisher is offering a prize of £1,000
for the best war novel submitted, a
competition which might produce the
book for which Mr. Shanks is look-
ing. But is not the absence of a real-
ly great war novel rather typical of
our times when good creative effort
is prevalent on a wide scale but rare
in the proportions of genius? Prob-
ably from this point of view the war
was too big for the age. It may sur-
prise English readers, however, to
know that in Central Europe, includ-
ing Austria, Germany, and even Hun-
gary, a large number of votes would
certainly be cast—in the event of a
ballot—for "The Adventures of the
Brave Soldier Schwejk," a novel by a
Czech writer who died last year. The
book has had an enormous success on
the continent, where it has been
filmed and dramatized as well. The
dramatized version has just been pro-
duced in the Frankfurt Theatre,
where it has evoked rhapsodies from
one of the leading German critics,
who compares it to "Don Quixote,"
and says that it will live for ever.
An English translation of Schwejk, I
understand, is on the way.

The Duchess of Atholl
THE Duchess of Atholl is one of
those rare women, rare at least in
present times, who is known by few,
who keeps herself to herself and has
all the virtues of the heroines of
George Eliot and the Victorian Ideal-
ists combined with the modern power
to cope with the work on an equal
footing with men. She can indeed be
compared with George Eliot her-
self in her broad-minded masculinity
of outlook, says Viola Tree in the
Woman's Pictorial.

Mrs. Snowden once described the
Duchess of Atholl as "so able that
she makes the average man feel
small." She is a daughter of Sir
James Ramsay of Banffshire. Her
father, now very old, is an historian
of distinction, and her uncle, Profes-
sor Gilbert Ramsay, was the greatest
authority on Tacitus of his time. Her
sister, Mrs. Butler, widow of the
Master of Trinity, was also a very
distinguished scholar. The Duchess
has been brought up in an atmos-
phere of learning, a learning which
in all cases she has turned to prac-
tical professional use. Indeed, pro-
fessionalism is a great characteristic
of her character, her works and her
faith.

She is always definite—she never
bewilders you in conversation, but
makes you feel babbling and ineffec-
tive; you feel that you are at a dis-
tance in the presence of an ever-
keen mind; not a material mind, but
the mind that will not tolerate frail-
ties—or nonsense. She has no child-
ren, which perhaps has made her very
much of a "grown-up". I think that
by constant interchange of ideas and
dreams of very young people one
keeps hold of a certain silliness that
helps one to enjoy life to the full.

The Duchess, perhaps, misses a
little of the fun of things, with her
settled vein of Scotch earnestness;
though she must get the pleasure
which few women get of academic
distinction and of the knowledge that
she knows.

In appearance she is not tall, but
gives an impression of height. She
has a quiet and grave face, almost
classical, characteristic of herself,
but to which no portraits do justice.

But it must not be thought that
the Duchess of Atholl lacks humour.
No Scots-woman is without humour
of the "canny" kind. She revels with
her audience in the battles of broad
wit which characterise the Scotch
political meeting.

She is extremely religious; not
only going to church, as an example
which her great position; both public
and private, creates as a necessity,
but because she truly cares for her
faith and the practice of prayer. She
likes to be on the Treasury Bench
when prayers are said at the opening
of each day's sitting.

Education may be said to be her
only passion and the means for her
to enter the realms of idealism.

What is the best education for the
average girl? she is frequently ask-
ed. And her answer is always that
the kind of education that best fits
the individual is the only one—not
a standardised one. Specialise, spec-
ialise, is the secret of all her theory.
Hardly a secret, as she gives it out
on every possible occasion. "At-it-
again-Atholl" is the disrespectful
but fond title given her by Labour



POPPIES FOR REMEMBRANCE
Hon. Stanley Baldwin and Mrs. Baldwin on November 10 buying their
Poppies outside 10 Downing Street, London.

members in the Lobby, and the a Perthshire seat. When in Egypt,
Duchess lives up to this title, then Lady Tullibardine, she perform-
She began her political career in ed great feats of organisation for
1910 by helping her husband into entertaining the soldiers; and I Atholl.

know from experience that this is no
mean task.

She talked, wrote letters, brought
flowers to them, toiled in the noon-
day Cairo heat. The men of her hus-
band's Scottish Horse called her the
Coloneless. Her friends said that
this association, the first experience
she went through, with soldiers of
every kind, and her experience of
watching suffering softened and mel-
lowed her almost manlike spirit.

One surprising gift she has—that
of being a really fine musician.
Someone once, at a political party of
women, turned over a book of diffi-
cult songs, and when asked if she
would sing, threw up her hands and
said, "If I had an accompanist!" The
Duchess of Atholl came forward
from a quiet corner. "Let me," she
asked, and she played them with
musically perfection and with the
immense feeling and technique of a
proficient and gifted musician.

Those of her audience who knew
her only as practical, political and
the most energetic woman of her
time, were shown yet another side of
her altogether remarkable personal-
ity. They could only sit and hold
their breath in dumb admiration.

"So able that she makes the aver-
age man feel small"; quiet, grave,
practical, political, and yet a really
fine musician — The Duchess of
Atholl.

More Truth

There is no dentifrice
worth more than you
pay for Minty's—for no
dentifrice can do more
for your teeth and gums.
Minty's makes your
teeth brilliantly white,
removes tartar and film,
and keeps your gums
healthy—all that a
dentifrice can do.

Sold
Everywhere

Minty's
Triple Action
tooth paste 25¢
WHY PAY MORE?

Regardless of the Weather—Stylishly Shod



ARISTOCRAT

Real style in a practical well-
fitting shoe. Made in jerseyette
with novel cross-strap fastening,
metal buckle and velvet cuff. All
popular shades.

THERE'S a certain something in the way a woman
is shod that says—"She's a woman of taste."
To be appropriately clad—to have the feet, especial-
ly, suitably dressed for the occasion, is an indication
of true taste.

And smart women who appreciate this axiom choose
Gaytees. They wear them for Fall and Winter
because:—

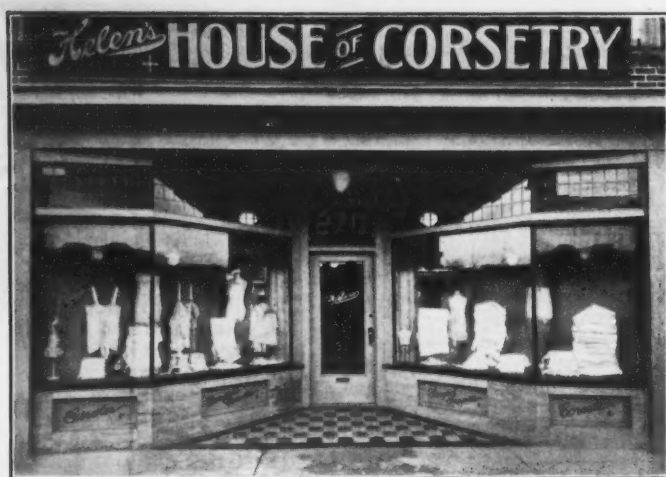
- Gaytees have style and individuality.
- Gaytees really fit.
- Gaytees blend with the colors of new hose
and costumes.
- Gaytees are always appropriate.
- Gaytees are light in weight.
- Simply they like Gaytees.

Do not delay seeing the new line of Gaytees. When
you do, you'll want more than one pair. There are
Gaytees for every costume, for every foot and for
every preference.

At all the better dealers.

Gaytees

None genuine except bearing the Gaytees label.



Entrance to this modern establishment where everything for the comfort and convenience of Toronto femininity has been thought of. That the figure makes or mars the plainest or most elaborate gown is well understood by women who want to look their best. Special attention is given to the growing and youthful figure as well as to the more mature. To avoid disappointment we would advise phoning for appointment. Gerr. 6483.

270 Danforth Ave., Toronto.
Just across the Viaduct.



Lady Williams-Taylor is leaving Montreal on December 6, for her residence at Nassau, the Bahamas, where she will spend the remainder of the winter. Before sailing from New York, Lady Williams-Taylor will visit the Hon. Alfred and Mrs. Chapin and her daughter, Mrs. F. N. Watriss, in that city.

Sir Montagu and Lady Allan of Montreal, leave on Dec. 10 for California.

Major-General Sir Eugene Fiset and Lady Fiset and their daughters, who are at present at their country home at Rimouski, will spend the winter months in Quebec.

Miss Jean Price, daughter of Lady Price, of Quebec, is going to India early in the New Year with the Hon. Narcisse Perodeau and Miss Yvette McKenna.

Mrs. Gordon MacDougall is again in Montreal from Toronto, where she was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Boulton.

Miss Barbara Green, of Ottawa, entertained at a luncheon last week in honor of Miss Nanno Toller, one of the season's debutantes. Miss Green's guests included Miss Mary Scott, Miss Dorothy Worsley, Miss Mattice, Miss Frances Claudet, Miss Lesley Gordon, Miss Margaret Hose.



MRS. R. T. McDONNELL

A charming visitor to Vancouver from Tientsin, China, is Mrs. McDonnell, who, with her two children, is the guest of her father, Mr. George Wooster, in Vancouver. Before returning to the orient in the spring, Mrs. McDonnell will visit in the east.

Mr. and Mrs. Noel Exshaw, of Arcachon, France, who came to Ottawa for the marriage of their cousin, Miss Margot Fleming to Lord Hardinge last September, leave Montreal at the end of the month for the West Indies.

Mrs. Henry E. Rawlings of Montreal, was hostess at a dinner on Wednesday night of last week in honor of Baron and Baroness E. L. Van Hardenbroek, of Wassenaar, Holland, who have been travelling in Western Canada for the past three weeks, and sailed on Wednesday in the S.S. *Montrose* for home, after visiting Montreal, when they have been staying at the Mount Royal Hotel. Mrs. Rawlings also had an informal tea yesterday for Baroness Van Hardenbroek.

Sir Lomer and Lady Gouin, of Montreal, are spending a week in Atlantic City.

Mrs. J. P. Landry is again in Quebec after a visit to Montreal.

Miss Louise Taschereau, of Quebec, has been recently in Quebec for a few days, guest of Miss Yvette McKenna at Spencer Wood.

Mrs. Percy Borden, of Ottawa, has been spending a week in Montreal, guest of Mrs. McDougall, of University Street.

Miss Jocelyn Brennan of Ottawa, entertained on Tuesday of last week at a bridge for a number of the debutantes of the season, several others coming in later for tea. Miss Muriel Bremner poured the tea. The tea table was beautifully decorated with a silver bowl of pink roses and pink shaded candles and wreaths of smilax.

Miss Peggy Yuille of Montreal, entertained at dinner at the Winter Club, on Friday night of last week in honor of Miss Lorraine Morgan and Miss Audrey Shorey, debutantes of the season, before Mrs. F. Cleveland Morgan's dance, given for her daughter.



MRS. ARNOLD N. SMITH
Wife of Mr. Arnold Nelson Smith,
M.P., Ottawa.

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Belmont Manor
AND GOLF CLUB. Surrounded by a superb 18-hole golf course in our 200-acre tropical estate. Weekly tournaments, famous professional. Fine views from all rooms. Tennis, bathing, sailing, splendid orchestra. A. P. THOMPSON, Manager, Warwick, Bermuda.

Inverurie
ON HAMILTON HARBOUR. Six minutes from Hamilton by frequent ferry. Unsurpassed water sports, golf, tennis, dancing on waterfront pavilion. Cottages with hotel service if desired. STANLEY S. HOWE, Manager, Paget West, Bermuda.

Frascati
PICTURESQUE LOCATION, "Where the Sound and Ocean Meet". Own golf course, tennis, bathing, sailing. Near race track, magical caves, aquarium. Children's playground. Quiet environment. J. BINGHAM MORRIS, Manager, Flatts Village, Bermuda.

Ensure the enjoyment of your Bermuda trip by booking at one of the above excellent year 'round hotels. For information, address the respective managers as above.

Announcing The New MANOIR RICHELIEU

at MURRAY BAY,
Province of Quebec, Canada

THE well-known Manoir Richelieu, a place of happy memories, was destroyed by fire last September.

A new fireproof Manoir Richelieu is now rising on the same site and will be ready for occupancy by the first of June. This new building will embody the best traditions of French architecture typical of the Grand Seigneurial country of the Lower St. Lawrence.

The new hotel will accommodate six hundred guests. There will be three hundred double rooms with bath. The same high standards of comfort and cuisine that endeared the old Manoir Richelieu to its friends will be continued.

For full information rates, etc., apply to

J. O. EVANS
Manager of Hotels
CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES
715 VICTORIA SQUARE
MONTREAL, P.Q.

MR4

Foster's

Semi-Annual Sale OF GOWNS and COATS

Will continue all of next week.

30 KING ST. EAST PHONE REGENT 714 HAMILTON

"Lady Lily-skin" Would YOU Like the Title?

Do not let wrinkles gather on your facial muscles get soft, flabby or withered. Hiscott Treatments have wonderful effect in restoring the health of the skin, giving it firmness and freshness. The basis of these treatments is the famous preparation

PRINCESS SKIN FOOD

It feeds the tissues; it aids in filling out hollows in the face and neck. One or two applications make the tired face look years younger. It is beneficial for scars and pock-marks. Very beneficial Massage instructions accompany each jar. CONSULTATION FREE.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET "X" FREE
HISCOTT INSTITUTE, LIMITED
61F College St., Toronto 2, Ont.






So many gift qualities
in one remembrance!

A Gruen Guild Watch—think of all it will mean, as your gift, to the one who receives it! Useful—supplying with rare exactness an indispensable service. Lasting—for years of constant wear. Beautiful—as only gild craftsmanship can make it. Your nearest Gruen Jeweller, his store marked by the emblem shown below, can offer you a wide choice of distinctive Gruen Watches for both men and women. And he'll gladly help you select a suitable design!

GRUEN WATCH MAKERS GUILD
METROPOLITAN BUILDING, TORONTO
Service Workshops, Time Hill, Cincinnati
Engaged in the art of fine watchmaking for more than half a century

Gruen Guild Watches

This emblem is displayed only by jewellers of high business character, qualified members of the Gruen Guild

FOR REAL QUIETNESS



Modern Culture Knows No Finer Freedom

The bondage of bathroom embarrassment . . . so long endured . . . is ended. The day of the noisy toilet is done . . . Perfect personal freedom has been established . . . The new T-N toilet flushes so quietly it positively cannot be heard outside the bathroom.

To the modern home, this new freedom is well-nigh priceless. Yet the complete installation costs of the quiet T-N are unexpectedly moderate.

There's nothing to attach to the wall. Tank, bowl and pedestal are moulded in one piece from high-grade vitreous china. The appearance is handsome . . . outlet is large . . . no possibility of overflow flooding.

From this office or your local plumber . . . full particulars will gladly be given over the telephone.

THE GALT BRASS COMPANY LIMITED
75 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont.
Factory: Galt, Ont.
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Makers of the famous Teck Flush Valve

THE PRICELESS PRIVILEGE OF PRIVACY
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SATURDAY NIGHT

FINANCIAL SECTION



Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 1, 1928

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

A Practical Forest Policy

Future of Newsprint Industry Depends on Correlation of Production Capacity with Mill Output—Conservation Must be Made Financially Attractive to Companies—State Should Share Costs

By A FORESTER

IT IS perhaps unwise to mention the law of supply and demand when referring to the newsprint industry at the present time. "Demand", at least, has proved to be a very unpleasant customer to deal with. It might be just as well, at this stage, to keep a sharp eye on "Supply", merely as a precautionary measure.

The fundamental limitations to further expansion and prosperity in the newsprint industry, are the market demand for newsprint, and the existing pulpwood supply, or wood capital available.

There appears to be more than one opinion as to what our visible pulpwood supply really is. Is it, as past developments would leave one to believe, national working capital to be expended in developing the country for other industrial enterprises? In this case, market demand will be the only limiting factor for at least another thirty years. By that time, the stumpage price of spruce pulpwood will have soared to the skies, and supply will then prove to be a very limiting factor.

Or is it, rather, a national capital asset, to be administered in such a way as to provide, permanently, an annual income to the public, and a means of livelihood to employees numbering perhaps fifty thousand, in thirty years time?

This is not an essay on political economy, so it must be assumed here that the function of the state is, not only to safeguard and promote present general prosperity, but to ensure the perpetuity of those conditions which are responsible for public welfare. This requires present action to safeguard national resources, which contribute to the material existence of society, and to future national power and progress. We must have wood. Next to food, it is indispensable to human existence, or at least, to present standards of living.

The history of forestry in European countries has shown that state ownership, and nationalized operating control of forest lands, is more profitable and successful than where the same business is carried on by private ownership. However, nationalization of forest resources does not appear to be necessary, nor is it desirable in Canada. Present economic conditions, and indeed, the national temperament of Canadians, are both antagonistic to such a scheme. The present system in Canada, whereby the state retains control of all forest land, and leases out limits for operation by private enterprise under Government control, is apparently ideal, provided that the public forests receive continuous administration for permanency of production, and that private enterprise is not stifled and discouraged by the imposition of impractical restrictions, which tend to rob the business of all possible profit.

The time element, which in harvesting a forest crop, extends for two generations or more, and the large capital required for wood production, and for most wood manufacturing plants, essentially eliminates from the forestry business, the private individual of limited means, and to a large extent, the small company with restricted capital.

Failing complete nationalization of woods operations, and hence of the wood using industries, this business must be put into the hands of very large corporations, supplied with immense tracts of land, leased from the State in such a way as to ensure a profitable return on the corporation's investment, but also providing for permanent wood production from the limits so leased.

The silvicultural treatment of forest lands involves expenditures bringing no immediate returns. For production of sustained yield, providing indefinitely an annual income from the forest, it is necessary to resist the urge to cash in on immediate large profits. It is logical to suppose that such expenses and diminished profits should be shared equally by the owners of the forest, (The public), and by the private enterprises which rely upon wood as the raw material from which they earn their profit.



WILLIAM J. HUME
Who has been elected to the presidency of Hiram Walker, Gooderham and Worts, Limited, succeeding Harry C. Hatch. Mr. Hume was formerly Vice-President and General Manager.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

Turning to local conditions in the Province of Ontario it is evident that our Government, while encouraging immediate industrial development, must also see to it that the leasing of limits is carried out in such a way as to render the practice of forestry by private enterprise, a practical business proposition showing a profit.

It is the size of such limits more than any other factor, which will not only determine the attraction for private enterprise and wealth, but will also measure the extent to which real forestry practice for timber production, can be practised.

With nationalization out of the question, there are three courses of action possible in formulating a policy for the administration of publicly owned forest lands for permanent wood production:

(a) Sell unrestricted and temporary cutting rights to the highest bidder, regardless of limit location, and the bidder's ability to carry out his contract, just as fast as there are markets to consume the product, thus obtaining the greatest amount of cash in the shortest possible time. Then take back under Government control, the devastated cut-over lands, and spend some of the money so obtained, in regenerating the forest, as a business entirely apart from logging. This would be the most expensive and wasteful method for procuring forest regeneration. It would tend to keep the selling price of the manufactured product at a low figure, and would result in a timber shortage before second growth had matured.

(b) Sell, at the highest price obtainable, carefully selected cutting rights to responsible enterprises, which can, and will be forced to operate under the direct supervision of Government Foresters. If the stumpage price became too high, and the cutting regulations too severe, capital would not be attracted.

(c) Lease for long periods, large compact tracts of forest lands, carefully located and sufficiently extensive to permit the formation of a complete unit of sustained yield, at a price which is purposely lowered to permit the carrying out of a contract which definitely binds the lessee to forestry practice, and to all expenditures necessary for permanent production. Such lease would include the construction and operation of a mill of a definitely fixed capacity, based on the producing power of the limit, as determined by an intensive survey, made prior to drawing up the lease.

Present Government policy in Ontario, while theoretically conforming more or less to (b) as outlined, has in actual practice thus far developed into (a), with deplorable results. The policy outlined in (b), may, in certain instances, be the only one possible. Its chief disadvantage lies in the fact that there is really no incentive for the operator to practice forestry, other than the risk of incurring penalties for destructive logging.

It is the writer's belief that (c) does offer definite attractions to large corporations, particularly newsprint

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WHERE LAKE AND OCEAN VESSELS MEET

This is a somewhat unusual view of a section of Canada's premier seaport, the harbor of Montreal. In the foreground are seen the lower locks of the Lachine Canal, with two lake freighters upbound after discharging their cargoes of grain into Montreal harbor elevators. While beyond, in the harbor proper, can be seen two ocean vessels berthed at one of the Cunard Line's piers. One, it may be observed, is a passenger liner, while the other is a freighter. On the left of the picture is the office building of the Montreal Harbor Commissioners. In the foreground, on the right, is the Commissioners' grain elevator "B", while two more elevators, Nos. 1 and 2, can be discerned in the background. The section of the harbor seen above constitutes, of course, only a small portion of the Port of Montreal's total facilities. Piers, wharves, grain-loading berths and elevators extend for many miles to the eastward of the region shown.

—Photo by Canadian National Railways.

Canada's Maritime Expansion

Busy Ports Reflect Growth of National Business—Exports Increase by 234% in Past Fifteen Years While Imports Grow by 60%—Outstanding Developments in Maritimes, Montreal and Vancouver

IT HAS been striking to note Canada's progress as a Maritime nation since the outbreak of the war and the manner in which her seaports have been called upon to handle increasing business. This is broadly attributable to the general expansion of Canadian trade in the period, in the larger proportion of that trade to find outlet through Canadian channels, to the growing popularity of Canadian passenger vessel routes, as well as other causes.

In particular it is interesting and significant to note as far as commerce is concerned, as exhibiting the trend of trade in the period, that the export business handled by Canadian ports has tended to increase at a more rapid rate than that of import. Taking the five leading seaports of Montreal, Quebec, Saint John, Halifax, and Vancouver together it is found that while import trade in the last fifteen years has grown up slightly under 60 per cent, export trade has increased by 234 per cent.

The development of Canadian port traffic in the last

fifteen years is pitifully shown in the following comparison of the years 1913 and 1928, compiled by Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada, published by the C.P.R.

		1913	1928
Montreal	Import	\$145,629,791	\$227,916,633
	Export	73,157,247	185,727,231
Quebec	Import	14,719,547	19,940,309
	Export	8,069,656	14,701,530
Saint John	Import	9,845,221	17,357,214
	Export	25,241,868	50,041,925
Halifax	Import	12,196,236	19,908,515
	Export	14,747,427	35,352,534
Vancouver	Import	43,475,412	74,002,316
	Export	9,992,554	152,690,051

The development of Montreal has been outstanding. Montreal in its last season created a record with 7,798 ships, trans-Atlantic, coastal and inland, using the harbor. In ten years trans-Atlantic ships visiting the great St. Lawrence port have increased from 644 of 1,910,621 tons to 1,231 of 4,252,235 tons. In the total volume of business handled, Montreal has come to rank fifth among the great ports of the world and second only to New York on the American continent, while it easily maintains its position as the world's greatest grain exporting port.

Contributing to the port of Montreal's swelling traffic has been the growing popularity of the St. Lawrence route to Europe, which is bringing an ever increasing number of passengers from other countries to use the port for arrival and departure, the present season having 296 passenger sailings, 43 more than the previous year, on the part of the three passenger lines plying to Europe from Montreal.

Continued expansion of the port is assured and extension of facilities in unceasing. At the present time there is under construction, to be completed this fall, 2,000 additional feet of wharf, several new sheds and other buildings, while a 3,000,000 bushel annex is being built to Elevator No. 3, raising its capacity to 5,000,000 bushels.

The opening of the Welland Ship Canal in the near future should have the effect of increasing the volume of grain to come down to Montreal for trans-ocean shipment while the Dominion's steadily expanding export trade must react beneficially to port business. Greater freight and passenger traffic is assured by the additions being made by existing services using the port. Thirteen new ocean liners of a total of 138,000 gross tons were expected in Montreal during the 1928 season, the Canadian Pacific Steamships contributing more than half of this with the two new "Duchess" vessels of 20,000 tons, the largest vessels ever to come up to Montreal, and five freighters each of 10,000 gross tons.

The traffic of Quebec port is steadily growing. At the end of the navigation season of 1926 operations showed an increase of 27 per cent. In import traffic and of 42 per cent. in export traffic, and this was followed up by a 10 per cent. all round increase in 1927. Quebec shares in the benefits of the increasing popularity of the St. Lawrence route, certain of the larger passenger liners making it the terminal of their Atlantic voyages. At the same time it handles a volume of general trade, while there is evident an ambition and keen determination to secure more of this.

In particular the port is looking to a greater development as a grain port, having handled in the past year a record volume of this commodity, and expecting to be benefited by the opening of the Welland Canal as well as other factors. In preparation for this the grain capacity of the port, 2,000,000 bushels, is to be doubled, while a program involving the expenditure of \$8,500,000 has

(Continued on page 60)

GOLD & DROSS

STUDEBAKER COMMON ATTRACTIVE

Editor, Gold and Dross:
Do you consider Studebaker Corporation common stock a reasonable buy at present prices? I understand the company is in a strong position financially and have heard a rumor that it is interested in Pierce-Arrow. What does the stock yield?

—L.H., Langenbrug, Sask.

This stock possesses, I think, better than average possibilities for the long pull. At current quotations around 75, it returns the comparatively high yield of 6.66 per cent. The company is one of the principal producers of medium-low to medium-high priced passenger motor cars, the earnings of which have been remarkably stable during recent years. The company earned, after deducting the preferred stock sinking fund, \$5.87 per common share in 1927 as compared with \$6.45 in 1926, and with an annual dividend requirements of \$5.00. Business thus far in 1928 has been some 15 per cent. larger than in 1927, and profits have likewise improved. Earnings per share of common were equal to \$6.42 for the first nine months of the current fiscal year, as compared with \$5.83 in the corresponding period of last year, and the prospect is for total 1928 returns of between \$7 and \$7.50 per share. As of September 30th last, the company's financial position was strong, current assets of \$58,057,770, including \$16,214,279 cash, comparing with current liabilities of \$15,193,529. Studebaker's recent investment of \$2,000,000 in the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company should ultimately provide a good return.

WAINWELL OILS LIMITED

Editor, Gold and Dross:
Will you please give me any information you can about Wainwell Oils Limited, and say what it has been doing since last June, when you made some interesting remarks on it in your columns? I know the company brought in one well.

—M. R. N., Sherbrooke, Que.

Since bringing in its well No. 1, the company has been engaged in drilling two more wells, while the production from well No. 1 has been pinched down owing to tremendous gas pressure to around 200 barrels of crude oil per day. Well No. 2 is now down around 1,300 feet, while No. 3 well is scheduled to be completed by December 15th.

Wainwell Oils Limited was incorporated last winter with a capital of \$300,000 in \$1 par shares. After well No. 1 came into production these shares were split ten for one, with the capital still remaining at \$300,000 in shares of no par value. The company purchased the Kiling Del Refinery, said to have been valued at \$90,000, at a considerable discount, and formed the Wainwell

Refining Company with a capitalization of \$300,000 as a subsidiary of Wainwell Oils Limited. The parent company retained two-thirds of the stock of the refining company, and approximately 25,000 shares were issued at their par value of \$1 to finance the operation of the refinery.

The refinery is now treating the products of Wainwell No. 1 well as well as average daily deliveries of 100 barrels from Edmonton-Wainwright and British Wainwright. The company reports that it estimates the full capacity of the refinery at 1,000 barrels per day, and that it is operating at a profit on a present production of around 300 barrels.

The company claims that both of the Wainwell operations are adequately financed and that it expects to bring in at least one more producing well this year and have around \$90,000 in the oil company's treasury. Of course I cannot say whether this hope will be realized or not. The company appears to be honestly and ably managed, however, and shareholders who are willing to take a chance appear to be getting a reasonable run for their money.


TOOTH PASTE AND CHEWING-GUM

Editor, Gold and Dross:
I have been given an opportunity to buy shares in a new Canadian subsidiary of the Wrigley company, called the Wrigley Tooth Paste Company Limited, and I have a letter signed by W. W. Wrigley himself strongly urging me to take up the allotment of shares offered me. In view of the big success of the parent Wrigley company in the States in putting their chewing-gum across, it seems to me that this is a real opportunity to "get in on the ground floor" in the new Canadian enterprise. I am enclosing the letter received from Mr. Wrigley so you can see just what he says. Please say if it would be quite safe to buy these shares.

—F.P., Chicago, Ill.

Safe? My friend, you are laboring under several misapprehensions. It is true that the president of the Wrigley Tooth Paste Company, Limited, Montreal, who has personally made you this generous offer, has the same name as the president of the Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company, the eminent chewing-gum manufacturers, but they are separate and distinct individuals. So much so, in fact, that I feel sure Mr. William Wrigley Jr., the chewing-gum king, would feel quite hurt by your mistake in identity. Furthermore—and this is a somewhat important point—there is no connection of any kind between the two concerns. The Wrigley Tooth Paste Company, Limited, is not a subsidiary of the Wm. Wrigley Jr. Com-

(Continued on page 52)



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A Practical Forest Policy

(Continued from page 49)

mills, and does, in addition, make forestry a profitable business, so that permanency of production becomes the logical woods management policy of the corporation, whether enforced by the government or not.

The state must co-operate with the wood using industries. The public forest lands must be leased in such a way as to render it financially and physically possible for private corporations to make forestry practice for perpetual yield a paying business. The comparatively modern methods of corporate financing, have opened up vast possibilities for the practice of commercial forestry. These corporations have special features, naturally adapted to overcoming the difficult element of time, which enters so largely into the business of growing timber. Their lifetime is measured by economic rather than physical limitations. The concentration of individual wealth permits very large investments, and their accounting practice provides for reserves for depreciation and maintenance, deferred charges, capitalization of investments in permanent improvements for wood transportation, and other features such as the opportunity to realize, through the stock exchange, on the hidden assets represented by the forest. (Forest areas of young growth represent investment and are potential wealth.)

Financial considerations will naturally decide whether a private corporation, in business for the profit there is in it, will be willing to practice forestry. By regulating stumpage charges on the basis of the cost or selling price of the manufactured product, by sound taxation, by intelligent distribution of limits, and by other co-operation, the government can offer attractions which would over-rule the natural tendency of private enterprise to regard their limits as exploitable wealth of a temporary nature, to be converted into cash in the cheapest and quickest possible manner.

A newsprint company has to decide whether it will write off its plant as soon as possible and pocket whatever profits may be left when the wood supply is finished, or whether it will make both plant and limits a permanent institution by spending money on perpetuating its wood supply through the practice of forestry. If sufficient encouragement is given, this decision will favour the latter course. It will then be necessary to appropriate each year from earnings, a fund for "maintenance of forest production."

Generally speaking, the maximum amount which any newsprint company might be expected to spend on permanent annual yield from its limits, is a sum which, while it is enough to ensure permanency, yet does not exceed each year, the proportionate yearly amount that would be required to write off capital charges, such as plant, etc., if the limits were to be treated in the same way as a mine, with a definite date of exhaustion ahead. This marginal sum may be large or small, depending upon the financial structure of the company, its current earnings, amortization clauses in outstanding bond issues, etc. But it is in the power of the government to increase or decrease it directly through the charges made for timber dues. Dues that are too high, automatically reduce such "forest maintenance fund" to zero. This fact is of major importance in formulating government forest policy.

There are very definite reasons for stating emphatically that the extent of a company's timber supplies must also receive the utmost consideration if the owners are to be expected or forced to spend money in permanent timber production.

It is generally accepted that, in Ontario spruce forests, it takes a minimum of sixty years to grow the best and cheapest stand of spruce pulpwood. It follows that every mill must have limits containing enough mature and immature growth to supply it for sixty years, at the end of which time these limits will consist of sixty stands, ranging in age from a few days to fifty-nine years, assuming for the sake of illustration, that forest regulation has been perfect.

What, in Ontario, should constitute one complete economic unit for a paper mill? It must be left to paper mill executives to decide what is the ideal capacity for a paper mill. Perhaps for a mill producing 500 tons per day, transportation costs from the farther reaches of the vast area, required to supply such a mill for sixty years, would have reached the marginal line. Taking 350 tons per day as the optimum, a newsprint mill of this capacity would consume approximately 145,000 cords of spruce per year of 310 working days, and about 8,700,000 cords in sixty years. In Ontario, the stand per acre of

spruce over large tracts of pulpwood berths varies.

The writer is acquainted with several million acres which average only one and one-third cords per acre, and with millions more averaging three cords. Assuming that three cords per acre (including water, barrens, etc.) is a reasonable figure, our 350 ton mill under the very best conditions, will require something over 4,500 square miles before it can be said to be on a permanent basis.

This is no pipe-dream. The Dominion Forestry Branch, with the approval of the Manitoba Government, has gone on record that it requires six million cords to put a 250 ton mill on a permanent basis. This was for the Manitoba Paper Company Mill at Pine Falls. Only those who have been scouring the Province of Manitoba for the past two years or so know how many thousands of square miles have been surveyed to find this quantity. But the point is that this was the first time in the history of the development of the newsprint industry that mill capacity was correlated with pulpwood limit capacity.

What are conditions in Ontario? There are one or two mills which have more than sixty years' supply of wood for their present capacity. They could expand. There are many more that have only thirty to forty years' supply, or less. They must either reduce the mill capacity or get more limits. There are some mills which, while they have enough wood for permanent production at present capacity, are now under contract with the Government to increase their capacity 100 to 200 per cent.

These mills were once in the second category, not enough wood for their present capacity, but were forced to agree to expansion in order to get more limits. If, as has been recently intimated, these mills are forced to carry out their expansion contracts, they will once more return to their former position of insufficient wood supply for existing plant capacity, and will need still more limits if they are to be expected to prac-

tice forestry and become permanent institutions. Immediate enforcement of such contracts will not only prolong and aggravate a situation already serious, but will do nothing towards promoting permanent timber production on public forests.

We read of state subsidies and tariffs to protect this or that manufacturing industry. Should not the newsprint industry, which ranks first among our manufacturing industries, and second only to agriculture as a wealth producer to the nation, receive all possible concessions and co-operation from the state, especially when this will react to the benefit of the settler, the wage earner, and the small investor, and develop, throughout our vast tracts of purely forest land, small communities and wood villages entirely dependent upon forest production for their livelihood?

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U.S. Competition in Chile

While British Investment is Still Greatest United States Has Captured First Place in Trade—Country Progresses Rapidly Since Stabilization—The Nitrate Situation

ECONOMIC relations between other nations and Chile are a product of this century and have expanded with the greater development and diversification of the sources of Chile's great natural wealth. In 1908 American investments in Chile did not exceed \$25,000,000, and all of that nation's financing was consummated in London. Today the U. S. investment in Chile is variously estimated at between \$400,000,000 and \$500,000,000 which is still somewhat less than the total British investment. Since 1921 New York has become the chief source of capital for government loans although London continues to do considerable Chilean financing. This summer, for example, a loan of \$2,000,000 was floated in London simultaneously with an American issue of \$16,000,000.

The same change has taken place in the supply of goods to Chile. In 1912 Great Britain ranked first in both imports and exports in Chile's foreign trade, followed by Germany, the United States and France. In 1927 the United States was in first place followed by Great Britain, Germany and France. In 1912 the United States took only 17 per cent. of Chile's exports, while today it consumes 38 per cent. Great Britain's proportion has fallen from 40 per cent. to 30 per cent. Also, the United States has increased its contribution to Chilean imports from 13 per cent. to 30 per cent. in the 15-year period, while Great Britain's proportion has declined from 31 per cent. to 18 per cent.

The U. S. investment, according to The Index, published by The New York Trust Co., as well as the American trade is concerned chiefly with Chilean nitrate, copper and iron. In 1912 Chilean exports to the United States amounted to \$22,000,000 and imports from the United States to \$15,000,000. In 1927 these Chilean exports increased to \$61,000,000 and imports to \$37,000,000; over the past 15 years the United States has purchased about twice as much as it has sold.

In its total foreign trade Chile has enjoyed a favorable balance for the past 22 years with only three exceptions, in 1907, 1911 and 1919. The development of this trade is indicated in the following table:

(In thousands of dollars)		
	Imports	Exports
1913	\$120,274	\$142,802
1920	125,056	214,038
1925	147,702	225,633
1926	155,800	200,000
1927	130,000	236,000

Chile's wealth is based chiefly on minerals, and of these especially on nitrate. The weakness of being dependent upon any one industry is now recognized, however, and efforts are being made to extend and diversify the sources of Chilean revenue which formerly consisted chiefly of the proceeds from the nitrate tax. These efforts should be successful in view of the natural resources of the country. Copper production, for example, has shown a very great increase, and the country's agriculture is capable of considerable development. The resources in water power and coal afford a foundation for the eventual building up of manufacturing industries.

The nitrate industry now gives indication that it has emerged from the

confusion which has been attendant upon it in the past few years. Before the war Chile enjoyed practically a monopoly of natural nitrate production. Germany was the largest single consumer, purchasing about 25 per cent. of Chile's total nitrate exports. The war closed this market, and as a result Germany concentrated upon the production of synthetic nitrate, with such success that the synthetic product today has made decided inroads into the Chilean market. Germany is now completely independent of any other producer. In 1913 Chile produced 57.6 per cent. of the total world output of nitrates and in 1926 this proportion had declined to 25.7 per cent. The depression in the nitrate industry was particularly serious in view of the fact that it is the largest single contributor to Government revenue, as referred to above, accounting for about half of the total receipts before the war.

A marked improvement has taken place in the past year, however. By lowering prices to a level which was competitive with the prices of synthetic nitrate, the industry was able to increase its sales very greatly and in the nitrate year 1927-1928 the total exports amounted to 2,869,879 tons as compared with \$1,545,412 tons in 1926. In June, 1928, 64 oficinas were working as compared with 33 in the same month a year ago, and 90 per cent. of the output today is handled by 5 or 6 concerns.

The Government maintains its tax on nitrate exports which still contribute the very large proportion of 23 per cent. of the total Government receipts. On the other hand, the Government has agreed to return to the industry all receipts from the nitrate tax above 220,000,000 pesos. The world's consumption of nitrogenous fertilizers is practically certain of a slow, but eventually large expansion. With the recent utilization of new methods of nitrate extraction which recover 90 per cent. of the available nitrate as compared with 55 per cent. under the old process, and with the adoption of better marketing policies, it seems likely that Chile will increase its proportion of the world sales. Production for the year ended June 30, 1928 was 2,548,000 metric tons or twice as much as the previous year; and in the month of July, 1928 production amounted to 255,000 metric tons as compared with 123,000 in July, 1927—also an increase of 107 per cent.

Copper is second to nitrate as Chile's most important product. Chile ranks next to the United States in production of this metal, producing 13 per cent. of the world total as compared with 50 per cent. for the U. S. The increase in the output of copper is indicated in the following table and shows a gain from approximately 20,000 tons in 1913 to 200,000 in 1927.

PRODUCTION OF COPPER BARS	
Year	Tons
1913	19,938
1922	113,344
1923	162,464
1924	174,496
1925	177,097
1926	188,802
1927 (9 mos.)	156,488

It is reported that Chile has 38 per cent. of the world's copper reserve as contrasted with 34 per cent. for the

United States. The development of copper mining has been conducted chiefly by American interests.

Similar increases in production are noted in iron, the output of which has increased from 63,505 tons in 1914 to 1,490,000 in 1927. The production, also largely handled by American companies, is exported almost entirely to the United States and represents half of the total imports of iron. The output of coal has averaged about 1,500,000 tons during the past four years.

The mining industry accounts for about 75 per cent. of the total exports from Chile, nitrate, copper and iron representing the chief items. In order to avoid too great a dependence upon mining output, however, the Government has taken steps to encourage the development of agriculture. Out of 95 million acres of arable land, only a small portion is cultivated, and in 1927, the chief crops—wheat, grapes, barley, oats, corn, potatoes and fruit—occupied only 2,036,000 acres. Extensive irrigation projects are under way to make use of this obviously large area still unused for agriculture. Efforts to develop the cattle industry have reduced the imports of beef from Argentina and have made the meat products an important item in Chile's export trade.

The stabilization of the country's finances has constituted in a large measure the basis for these developments. After a steady depreciation of the exchange since the war the Kemmerer Commission devised a program for stabilization which was accepted by the Government. The peso in 1925 was stabilized at approximately 12 cents in American money and has remained very close to that figure ever since. A new central bank was established, and the country adopted a gold exchange standard. Most of the gold is deposited in American banks, and the gold reserve ratio now amounts to about 109 per cent., which is the highest of any country in the world. This is due to the fact that the new bank has had little opportunity to extend credit in addition to the already available facilities.

The reorganization of the finances made it possible for the Government to end the year 1927 with a small surplus after a long succession of annual deficits. In 1926 there was a deficit of \$26,257,000 while 1927 brought a surplus of \$423,500. The budget estimates for 1928 and 1929 show a surplus of \$2,420,000 and \$4,235,000 respectively. The budget has been completely revised on the basis of the recommendations of the Kemmerer Commission.

On December 31, 1926 the total internal debt of Chile amounted to \$21,021,147, the foreign debt to \$193,934,767, and the guaranteed debt to \$107,840,000. The total public debt thus amounts to \$322,796,000 or about \$81 per capita.

The railroads, most of which are Government-owned, constitute an important national asset, and the state railways in 1925 were valued at approximately \$415,000,000. The mileage owned by the state in the same year was 3,390, and that owned privately was 1,976. While the finances of the state railways are independent of the Chilean national budget they have consistently earned a considerable profit amounting to \$2,763,000 in 1926 and in the first 11 months of 1927 to \$2,513,485.

Mortgage banking is concentrated in the hands of three banks, chief of which is the state bank which has no capital stock and is not operated for profit. Mortgage loans outstanding have increased substantially, and at the end of 1927 amounted to approximately \$594,760,000, as compared with \$458,511,000 in 1926. At the same time the nation's savings deposits increased from \$94,000,000 on May 31, 1927 to \$107,300,000 on May 31 this year.

W.C. Pitfield Forms New Investment Firm

W. C. PITFIELD, who for many years was Vice-President and General Manager of Royal Securities Corporation, has formed the new investment banking firm of W. C. Pitfield & Company. The Head Office will be in the Royal Bank Building, Montreal.

Mr. Pitfield is a director of many prominent public utility and industrial companies, including Ottawa Light, Heat & Power, Ottawa Electric, Calgary Power, International Power, Nova Scotia Light and Power, Donnanona Paper, Fraser Companies, British Columbia Pulp & Paper, Rolland Paper, Windsor Hotel and Moirs Limited.

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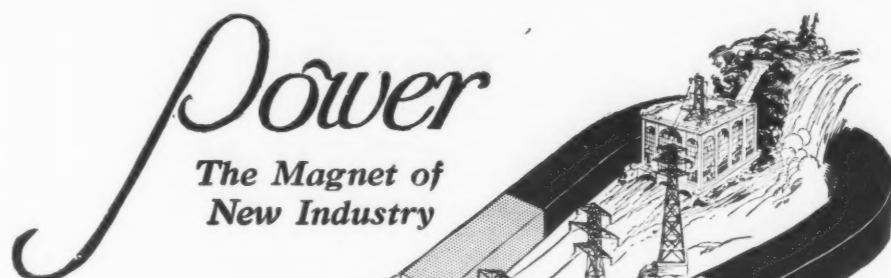
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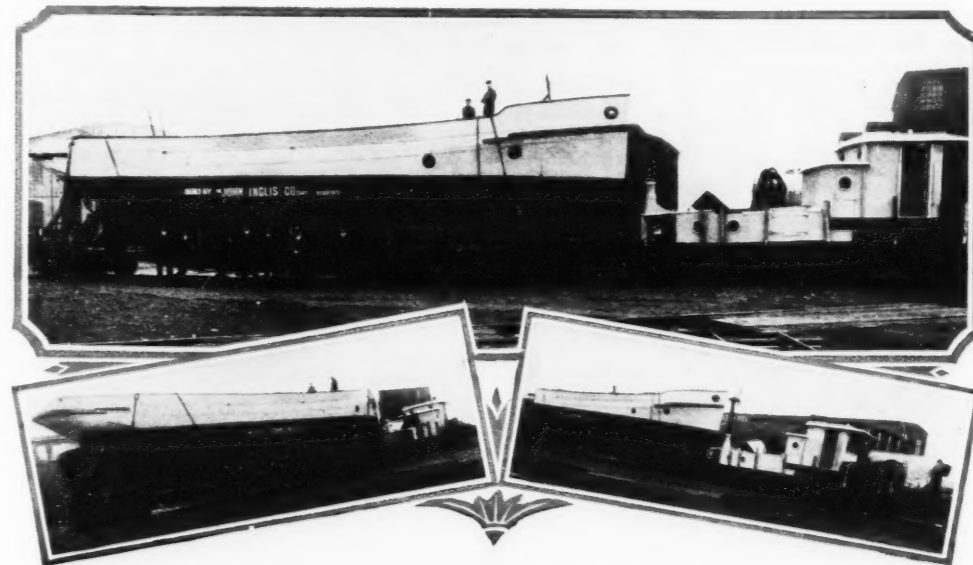
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HARRY OAKES
President of Lake Shore Mines, Ltd., which has just issued its annual report showing net profit for the year of \$1,680,881, as well as remarkable growth and an exceedingly satisfactory general position. Mr. Oakes, who is one of the best-known mining men in Canada, is a resident of Niagara Falls, Ontario, and has taken a deep interest in the local development there. One of his recent undertakings is the reforesting of 3,000 acres in the Welland Canal district.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

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GOLD & DROSS

TOOTHPASTE AND CHEWING GUM
(Continued from page 49)

pany, and the success achieved by the latter has no bearing on the future of the Montreal concern.

The Wrigley Tooth Paste Company is a subsidiary of the Wrigley Pharmaceutical Company of Atlantic City, New Jersey, which several years ago managed to obtain a trade mark embodying the words "Spearmint Toothpaste" appearing on a background of red, and a single broad arrow. This was almost identical with the famous "Wrigley Spearmint Chewing Gum" trade mark, but was granted in spite of objections on the part of the Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company. In the ensuing aggressive campaigns to sell the stock of the Wrigley Pharmaceutical Company, prospective purchasers were led to believe that they were investing in an enterprise affiliated with the Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company.

The Wrigley Pharmaceutical Company undertook to sell its stock at \$1 per share. A feature of the stock-selling scheme was the offer of two dozen tubes of toothpaste and ten shares of stock for a total of \$10. An official of a western state, in commenting on this offer, said it was difficult to determine whether the toothpaste was given as bonus with the stock, or whether the stock was given as bonus with the toothpaste. Despite the fact that the Wrigley Pharmaceutical Company has been in business for a number of years and has sold upwards of 300,000 shares of its stock, no dividends have ever been paid to stockholders nor has a financial statement of its operations ever been made to the public.

In 1924, the Pennsylvania Bureau of Securities barred the Wrigley Pharmaceutical Company's stock from sale in the state. The company was repeatedly warned by the Ohio Division of Securities that sales of its stock were illegal in that state since the issue had not been certified as required by law. In April, 1925, the Missouri Securities Commission issued a "cease and desist" order which forbade the company to market its securities in Missouri. Subsequently, two statements were issued warning the public of the stock-selling campaign. In June, 1928, the National Better Business Bureau, New York, issued a bulletin regarding this company, embodying the above facts.

Persons who are offered the privilege of purchasing stock in the newly-formed Canadian company at \$1 a share should be interested in knowing that recent quotations in the unlisted securities market for stock of the Wrigley Pharmaceutical Company were 10 cents bid, 20 cents to 50 cents asked, and that the market therefore is inactive.

The "personal" letter (of course it is really a circular) from W. W. Wrigley urging the purchase of the Wrigley Tooth Paste Company stock is quite amusing. It says in part: "Upon my personal recommendation you were allotted 25 rights to subscribe to 25 shares in Wrigley Tooth Paste Company, Limited. You failed to subscribe to the shares allotted. This has caused me considerable concern. I have the authority prior to other action, to permit you to purchase twenty-five shares in Wrigley Tooth Paste Company, Limited, even though you surrender your rights. I have enclosed a letter addressed in my care. If you sign it, attach your remittance to it and mail both in the enclosed self-addressed envelope, I will exercise my authority and accept it—under the provision that I may reject it should you delay action."

This disinterested solicitude on the part of W. W. Wrigley is quite touching. But the "touch" is one which I would not advise you to accept.

PROSPECTS FOR NORANDA

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I would like your opinion as to the merits of Noranda. I understand that it is a copper mine, but have no information as to dividends, future prospects, etc.

—J. H. R., Brunkild, Man.

Noranda's discovery and exploitation have provided the copper sensation of the continent. It has been quickly developed and provided with a smelter which is now handling 1,000 tons a day. Its ore-bodies have been proven to be extremely high grade in part and have not been delimited. It is completely financed, powered and equipped and will shortly be ready for an expansion of smelter facilities.

By the acquisition of interests in other actual and potential ore producers it has protected its position in the Rouyn field. Working plans are based for a broadening out of all operations, forecasting increased earnings which are now at a substantial rate.

Noranda does not pay a dividend yet; may not do so for over a year. The present price of the stock discounts future earnings and reflects an apparently well founded belief that the mine and smelter will provide shareholders with speculative appreciation, as distinguished from the expected high rate of operating profit. Noranda is well within the favored group of low-cost copper producers, owing to the gold content in its ore.

In the recent wave of amalgamation conjecture Noranda has not been overlooked. The possibilities of its association with a copper refinery are also interesting students of the stock.

UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have twenty-five shares of U.S. Leather common which I purchased at 42. I notice it is now selling around 34½. Have you any information in regard to this company or could you let me know what possibilities this stock has as a speculation??

B. C., New Toronto, Ont.

Both the class A. stock, around 57½, and the common stock around 34½, seem to me to be fairly priced and to possess attractive speculative possibilities on the basis of the indicated earnings for the current fiscal year and the improvement in the company's position. In view of the expectation that the A. shares will be placed on a dividend basis on January 1st, next, these shares appear to be particularly attractive at this time.

The United States Leather Company succeeded the Central Leather Company through a reorganization effected in June, 1927. The company ranks as the largest producer of sole, harness and belting leathers in the United States. In the reorganization, the profit and loss deficit and the dividend arrearages of the predecessor company were written off, in addition to which the fixed charges were reduced substantially. The company has been able to maintain its liquid position, despite the drain on its



W. W. BUTLER

President of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Ltd., of Montreal, which recently issued its annual report. Interest attaches to the prospects of the company for the coming year through the recent placing of equipment orders of importance by the Canadian railways.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

current assets necessitated by the reduction in fixed charges.

Reflecting both the improved condition of the company and the improvement in this branch of the industry generally, earnings for the nine months to September 30th last showed a striking increase over those for the corresponding period of last year, amounting to \$9.02 per share of class A. stock and \$3.84 per share of common, which figures compare with nil for both classes in the corresponding period of 1927.

The class A. stock is entitled to \$4 per share preferred dividends annually, after which it shares equally with the common stock up to an additional \$2, and is convertible share for share. It is reported that dividends will be initiated at \$4 annually on this stock as of January 1st, 1929.

CANADA PACKERS LTD.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Please give me your opinion of Canada Packers Limited common stock, as I am recommended to buy some. I would be grateful if you would give me as complete information as you can, as I know very little about it. I mean as to capitalization, earnings, investment status, etc. Is it an investment or a speculation? Is there much market activity in it?

—L. I. F., Brandon, Man.

I would classify it as a long-term speculation and reasonably attractive as such. While neither the common nor preferred stock of this company is listed, nevertheless there has been a considerable volume of over-the-counter trading in both recently and I understand that the common is changing hands around 40, and the preferred at \$100. Following the publication of a highly encouraging report covering a seven and a half months period up to March 28th of this year, interest has centred around the prospects of the payment of dividends on the preferred, which at the present time, is approximately 10 per cent. in arrears.

While the report shows earnings of \$3.40 per share on the 200,000 shares of outstanding no par value common, dividends were not paid on the preferred owing to the fact that in August, 1929, collateral trust bonds amounting to \$2,500,000 must be retired. Whether this will be done by the creation of a new bond issue, or by increasing the amounts of preferred or common outstanding cannot be stated definitely at the present time, since the company has not announced its plans. Well informed, opinion, however, is to the effect that the preferred shareholders will not have to wait very much longer before receiving dividends.

Present interest in the preferred and common stocks of Canada Packers, as evinced by the prices quoted is due not only to the fact that the packing industry in general has during the past year or so made remarkable recovery from its post war depression but that, in addition to the satisfactory showing made in its first report, the company appears to have been experiencing much improved earnings during the current fiscal year.

Canada Packers Limited came into existence in June of 1927, being an amalgamation of the William Davies Company, the Canadian Packing Company, and the Harris Abattoir Company, which latter a short while previously had secured control of Gunn's Limited. The company has a funded debt of \$8,516,261, composed of 6 per cent. bonds of the Harris Abattoir Company Limited, amounting to \$3,891,261, the William Davies Company Incorporated \$2,125,000, and the \$2,500,000 Collateral Trust Bonds due

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Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matters, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

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been most gratifying and compare
favorably with those of any other
company.

The Western Empire Life
Assurance Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

GOLD & DROSS

August 9th, 1929, referred to above. The share capitaliza-
tion of the company consists of 100,000 shares of 7 per
cent. cumulative preference stock of \$100 par value of
which 66,367 shares have been issued, and 200,000 shares
of no par value common stock, practically all of which
has been issued. In the first report covering the seven
and a half months period to March 28th, 1928, the presi-
dent, J. S. McLean, stated that the profit was "very satis-
factory and indeed greater than was anticipated for the
period." The improvement in results was due, it was
stated, largely to the economies which the company had
been able to effect subsequent to the amalgamation.

Profits of the four companies for the period dealt with,
after provision for bond interest, depreciation and taxes,
were \$1,028,697.

THREE MINING STOCKS

Editor, Gold and Dross:
Can you give me any information on the Sudbury Area
Mines Limited? I understand they have an office in the
Lister Building, Hamilton. How about the personnel of this
concern? Also, what comment have you on Sherritt-Gordon
and Kirkland Gateway Gold Mines?
L.K., Port Colborne, Ont.

Sudbury Area Mines is a holding company, as dis-
tinguished from an operating mining organization. It has
an interest in 1,600 acres in Falconbridge and McLennan
townships, Sudbury area; a 70 per cent. interest in 360
acres in Rathbun township; an undisclosed equity in
Junior Frodo Mines and Crystal Comstock Mines. The
announced intention of the company is to dispose of its
holdings to operators in the neighborhood. No sales have
been reported.

The company is capitalized at \$600,000. The stock is
officially stated to be closely held. The personnel of the
directorate, with the exception of the president, have not
previously been prominent in mining circles. Their oper-
ations to date have been along modest lines, following
a well defined policy which does not appear to encourage
public participation. Success depends upon the company's
ability to dispose of its mining holdings. There is an ele-
ment of uncertainty in this.

Any comment on Sherritt-Gordon would include the
observation that it is a large-scale base metal proposition
with definite possibilities for anyone prepared to hold it
for a term of two or three years. In the interim the stock
might show movement in a minor scale but the real ap-
preciation will come with the approach of production.

Kirkland-Gateway Mines, Ltd., is definitely a prospect,
which has had in the past quite considerable exploration
which was not successful in solving the geological problem
presented by the ground. It has recently acquired some
speculative interest due to high-grade surface finds on
nearby properties.

POTPOURRI

W. L. C., Ingersoll, Ont. I would not advise the purchase
of the 6% bonds of the NATIONAL DEBENTURE COR-
PORATION LIMITED, offered by G. A. STIMSON AND
COMPANY LIMITED, for the reason that the company does
not state what the security behind them consists of and one
would, therefore, be buying a "pig in a poke." Further-
more, and this is an important consideration, there is no
market for these securities that I know of, and you would
"have to depend on G. A. Stimson and Company to sell them
for you should you need your money at any time. In my
opinion there are many more attractive purchases than this.

W. D., Edmonton, Alta. The AREA mine is situated in
the Rouyn mining district of Quebec. The claims adjoin the
Amulet, and they have favorable geology. Extensive ex-
ploration has so far failed to disclose payable ore. Further
diamond drilling is in progress and on the outcome of this
appears to rest the question of whether or not AREA is worth
anything as a mining proposition.

N. M., Brantford, Ont. Results of development on FED-
ERAL KIRKLAND have been less favorable than antici-
pated by the operators. The geological situation is favor-
able and work was based upon this fact,—together with the
presence of a strong fracture running through the property.
Earnest and capable work was done, but without finding
payable ore. Work has now been greatly curtailed, but with
exploration, including diamond drilling still in progress.

C. H., Dorchester, Ont. The FEDERATED CAPITAL
CORPORATION is an investment trust with a favorable
record to date, and apparently good future prospects. It ap-
pears to enjoy good management, and I consider the shares
a suitable medium of investment for a moderate portion of
your funds.

J. J. H., Montreal, Que. PAWNEE KIRKLAND has made
an interesting discovery during recent weeks and the pros-
pects for the future have been enhanced. However, having
in view the past record of other concerns operating in the



C. HOWARD SMITH
President of Howard Smith Paper Mills, Limited, of
Montreal, who recently organized the Alliance Paper
Mills as a consolidation of Lincoln Paper Mills, George-
town Coated Paper Co., and Ritchie & Ramsay, Limited.
The new company will have no connection with the
Howard Smith Paper Mills.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"



A. E. PHIPPS
President of the Imperial Bank of Canada, who has been
re-elected President of the Canadian
Bankers' Association.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

immediate vicinity, it may take a lot of talking to convince
the public that on Pawnee there is anything more than a
patch or very small ore shoot. The property warrants fur-
ther exploration, and while the odds against success appear
to be very heavy, yet there are possibilities.

C. W. F., Toronto, Ont. PICARD is an uncertain pros-
pect and with quotations around a couple of cents a share
I do not see where there is a reasonable prospect of being
able to finance work on the scale usually required to carry
on serious development.

W. W., Toronto, Ont. ATLAS is situated in the Shining
Tree gold area. The company is capitalized at 5,000,000
shares. My records do not show the amount remaining in
the treasury. There has been a lot of work done in that
field without success. Despite this, the area warrants fur-
ther effort, although those taking part must realize the risk
involved is extremely great.

L. E. M., Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont. ABITIBI DE-
VELOPMENT SYNDICATE LIMITED, formed before the
advent of Porcupine, based on a gold find on Gold or Shaft
Island in Lake Abitibi, has lain dormant as a mining prop-
osition for many years. In 1927 the president of the syn-
dicate informed me that it was the intention to incorporate
as a company, allotting 1,000 shares of the new stock to each
holder of the \$100 units. This has not yet come to pass.
There is no market for the stock, to my knowledge.

W. D., Cranbrook, B.C. The immediate outlook for AS-
BESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED does not seem particu-
larly encouraging and it is possible that for some time to
come at least the company will have difficulty in operating
on a profitable basis. Thus the near-term outlook for the
holders of the common stock is rather unpromising, and it
is not unlikely that the trend in the market price of the
shares will be downward, rather than upward, for some time
at least.

M. G., Regina, Sask. CASEY MOUNTAIN OPERATING
SYNDICATE'S prospecting efforts during the past season
have not been particularly successful. A report on the East
Clearwater operations details the uncovering of a number
of veins, but values secured are not mentioned. In the Island
Lake section in Manitoba the syndicate acquired a group of
claims which had only had surface prospecting at the close
of the season. The silver claims north of New Liskeard
have lain dormant during the year. Briefly, the outlook is
dim, the results of prospecting during the year being incon-
clusive.

H. C., Toronto, Ont. Current earnings of TIP TOP
TAILORS are reported to be running at a very satisfactory
rate, and while it is difficult to say what the stock market
will do in the near future, I think the common shares offer
considerable promise as a purchase for a hold.

P. J., North Bay, Ont. The results of GOODFISH'S ex-
ploration work underground has been encouraging, but far
from conclusive. Officials have been very careful to re-
frain from making claims of good widths of ore where min-
eralization only, with fair values, is in evidence. It is true
that the "breaks" found in drifts and crosscuts have been
of good widths, curving some gold values which the man-
agement has not offered for publication. This cautious at-
titude, while commendable, does not provide a basis for un-
due optimism. Goodfish remains an exploration proposition
and its stock a speculation.

M. J., New Glasgow, N.S. The 6% external bonds, due
1961, of the REPUBLIC OF PERU are by no means as
strong as our own Government or municipal bonds, but
nevertheless have fair safety and, of course, afford a much
higher return. In common with most other South American
Republics, Peru has improved its position a good deal since
the war, and though I would not care to say that its bonds
are an absolutely safe investment, I think it altogether likely
that they will be maintained in good standing.

H. C., New York, N.Y. NORTH AMERICAN METALS
CORPORATION was incorporated with a view to absorbing
various other little propositions which never got much be-
yond the fiasco stage, including Bourlaimasque Syndicate,
Calartic, Con. Feldspar and North American Lead and Re-
fining. The new company is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares,
and issued two shares for one of North American Lead and
Refining, and one for one of Dorion Lead and Zinc. There
are a lot of little irons in the fire, so to speak, and the out-
look for success appears to me to be pretty poor.

J. H. C., St. Catharines, Ont. As long ago as 1925 we
were informed by the liquidator that the shares of INTER-
NATIONAL ASSETS LIMITED were not worth anything,
as the assets of the country has been insufficient to pay the
claims of the assisting banks.

A. L. T., Brandon, Man. The GRANDVIEW mine is lo-
cated in the north-east part of the State of Washington, and
has recently been amalgamated with Z Canyon Company on
the basis of two shares of the latter for one of the former.
Control is now stated to be in Canadian hands, and the com-
pany to be completely financed. An encouraging indication
is the fact that R. H. Stewart, formerly of the Consolidated
Mining and Smelting Company, has been appointed general
manager and is busy at the present time in developing large
low-grade ore bodies. A flotation mill is being constructed
at the present time, while reports have indicated that op-
erations have disclosed what may prove to be an important
body of ore. The stock is, of course, highly speculative.

W. E. P., Halifax, N.S. The direction of ACONDA is in
experienced hands. Prospects are uncertain. Following ex-
tensive exploration on the optioned Steep claims in Kamis-
kotia, with results which might be termed encouraging, the
claims were released, owing to the onerous terms. Another
group has been taken up, in the same area. This ground
has had preliminary examination only. Insufficient work has
been done to indicate the possibilities. Under the circum-
stances outlined the chances for a profit in this stock are
vague.

December Bond List

Canada is now enjoying an era of
almost unprecedented prosperity. This
is reflected in the improved financial
position, not only of Governments and
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and industrial Corporations.

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CONCERNING INSURANCE

Hon. Vincent Massey at Life Presidents' Convention

STRESSING the present-day mission of business as a builder of national unity, speakers at the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents will point to outstanding achievements and paint a composite picture of further opportunities at hand. Accomplishments of business in general and life insurance in particular will be discussed. Emphasis will be placed on the way in which business, by breaking down state barriers, is bringing the people of the east and west, the north and the south, into closer bonds of a common understanding and purpose. While this process has been going on for many years, leaders of business, absorbed in their immediate problems, were perhaps not among the first to realize the very real contribution which they were making toward the unity of the nation. It is logical that life insurance, itself a pioneer in bridging not only state lines but national lines, should take cognizance of this progressive development in which it has had so important a part.

The convention, as usual, will be held at the Hotel Astor, in this city, the dates being Thursday and Friday, December 13th and 14th. The usual luncheons will be served between sessions in a room adjoining the convention chamber.

The international scope of the convention is indicated by the announcement that the first speaker will be the Honorable Vincent Massey, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Canada to the United States. Business man and diplomat, Mr. Massey represents a country whose life insurance companies operate in the United States, as well as a country where United States life insurance companies have been transacting business for many years.

Another outstanding figure on the program will be a national interpreter, Mr. Jay N. Darling, of Des Moines, Ia. The cartoons by "Ding" are familiar to newspaper readers throughout the United States.

Fields of national business activity will be represented by Mr. Alfred J. Brosseau, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America and a prominent figure in motor truck production, and Mr. Russell H. Ballard, the public utilities leader who recently became president of the Southern California Edison Company at Los Angeles. From the field of higher education will come Dr. Armistead M. Dobie, Professor of Law, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

These names of the non-insurance speakers at the Life Presidents' Convention are disclosed in the preliminary announcement of speakers and topics now being mailed to association members and guests. It is expected that other speakers will be added to the program shortly. The broad geographical distribution of the speakers who have already accepted is indicated by the fact that two come from

California, two from New England, one from Texas, one from the Province of Ontario, two from the Middle West, five from the Middle Atlantic Section and one from Virginia.



PAT BURNS
Of Calgary, Chairman of the Board of Burns & Co., Limited, who has been elected a Director of The Imperial Life Assurance Co.

Ontario Equitable Appointments

AT A meeting of the directors of the Ontario Equitable Life, held at Waterloo on November 19th, Mr. Ed. Irwin, vice-president and superintendent of agencies, was appointed vice-president and manager of agencies.

Mr. C. E. Mooney, western superintendent of agencies, with headquarters at Vancouver, was appointed superintendent of agencies, and will in future make his headquarters at Waterloo.

Both appointments are in line with a program of expansion of the company's business in 1929 as announced by the president of the company some months ago.

Pilot's Business Grows

REPORTING on the company's progress at the current monthly Directors' Meeting of the Pilot Automobile and Accident Insurance Company, Limited, Waterloo, the Managing Director, Mr. D. McIntosh, stated the results to date would justify the anticipation of a very satisfactory and successful year. The loss ratio was low and the increased income over last year would be almost double the objective set.

The actual figures submitted were as follows:

	Premium Income	Agents
April 20th to Dec. 31st, 1927	25,614.48	93
January 1st to Oct. 31st, 1928	159,884.72	196
	159,884.72	196

Opens New Office

EXPANDING business has led to the establishment of a new branch of the Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident Insurance Co. in Hamilton. The head office is in Toronto and the Company has Branches in London and the West Indies as well as in principal cities in Canada. The Hamilton office will be under the Management of Mr. L. L. Roo'e.



T. A. DARK, M.A., A.I.A., F.A.S.
General Manager and Actuary, the Excelsior Life Insurance Company, who has been elected President of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

New Record for Sales of Life Insurance in Canada

DURING the month of October \$55,743,000 of new paid-for ordinary life insurance was purchased in Canada. This establishes a new record for any single month's production and represents an increase of \$5,000,000 over production in May, 1928—previously the highest month on record. The sales in October show a 16 per cent. increase over sales in October, 1927, and 80 per cent. of the contributing companies are sharing in this increase. These figures are furnished by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau and represent the experience of companies having in force 84 per cent. of the total legal reserve ordinary life insurance outstanding in the Dominion of Canada.

Every province shares in the monthly gain. These increases range from 2 per cent. in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to 46 per cent. in Saskatchewan.

For the first ten months of 1928 production shows a 15 per cent. gain over the same period in 1927. All provinces share this increase and show substantial gains. Newfoundland leads with a 46 per cent. increase, followed by Alberta with a gain of 29 per cent.

For the twelve-month period just ended the records show an increase of 13 per cent. over the preceding twelve months. Newfoundland leads for the twelve-month period with a 36 per cent. increase. Alberta follows with a 26 per cent. gain.

The records made in the cities vary widely. Hamilton leads the cities both for the month and the year to date and shows substantial gains. For the first ten months of the year most of the cities show increases.

Officers of Agents' Association

AT THE recent convention in Toronto of the Ontario Fire and Casualty Insurance Agents' Association, the following officers were elected:

Honorary President, John S. Dowling, Brantford; President, Cecil Bethune, Ottawa; Vice-Presidents, A. W. Bell, Midland; George M. Orr, Toronto; C. H. Denton, Tillsonburg; H. E. Rose, St. Catharines; W. J. Burns, Windsor; W. C. Lillie, Fort William; John T. Truman, Hamilton; Don. F. Cameron, Cornwall; Secretary-Treasurer, Charles Priestman, Toronto.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
A representative of Canadian Motorade has been canvassing here recently offering insurance on automobiles, coupled with emergency and road service, and a promise of reduction on repair bills at certain garages, and also a small reduction in the price of gasoline bought at certain filling stations who have arrangements made with them.

Would you please advise if this company has a license to transact automobile insurance, and if they are safe to insure with.

—H.S., Leamington, Ont.
Motorade is not licensed to transact automobile insurance. It is a service company, and the insurance which it has been furnishing along with its membership card is not automobile insurance at all, but a restricted form of personal accident insurance. It does not cover the insured against fire and theft of car, collision, property damage, or public liability.

There is no cover on the car, and the insured is only covered against loss from bodily injury happening (1) in sole and direct consequence of operating, driving, riding in, demonstrating, adjusting or cranking an automobile; or (2) explosion or burning of an automobile; or (3) being struck or run down or over by an automobile.

This insurance is issued by an insurance company, which receives, I understand, about \$2 for each policy written, and is no doubt good value for the money, as far as personal accident coverage goes. But a restricted form of personal accident insurance does not take the place of automobile insurance for the motorist, and the person who considers he is getting regular automobile insurance along with a membership in Motorade is under a serious delusion.

The policy itself that I have seen is clearly worded, and I advise a careful perusal of it, so that there may be no misapprehension in regard to the cover furnished by it.

Be a Partner with Expert Investors

Investment is an expert profession. It requires skill and experience to keep capital constantly working, to secure the full advantage of compound interest by avoiding wasted days and months in switching funds, and making reinvestments with a minimum loss of time.

The life assurance policyholder pools his modest capital with the huge amounts handled by skilled financiers. He secures a maximum of safety and the benefit of shrewd investment knowledge, and the employment of his funds to the best advantage without paying brokerage fees.

Sun Life policyholders have the advantage of investment through a company which eminent investment counsel in the United States has described as the "wisest life investors on the continent."

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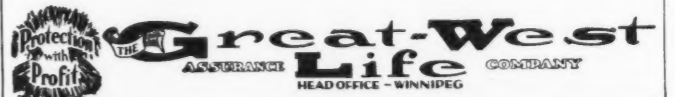
Give Them the Start You Owe Them



By all means let them "raise their own crop," but would you have your children come through the struggle you had in getting a start?

What would a little money and a better education have meant to you at the beginning?

Education means money, and an education is even more important today than it was when you were young. Life Insurance will enable you to do all you would wish to do for your children.



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FEDERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA	Assets, \$679,754.00
MILLERS NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF CHICAGO	Assets, \$5,154,477.33
LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA	Assets, \$4,809,813.00
STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK	Assets, \$4,455,307.00
STANSTEAD AND SHERBROOKE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF SHERBROOKE, QUE.	Assets, \$660,458.00
BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SWITZERLAND	Assets, \$3,962,827.00
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO. OF ST. LOUIS	Assets, \$10,275,231.53

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Reserves 2,993,047
Insurance in force..... 36,733,795

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Canadian General Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

President: **W. W. EVANS.** General Manager: **A. E. DAWSON.**

CONCERNING INSURANCE



Above is a reproduction from the architect's drawing of the new National Life Head Office Building now under construction and located at the south-west corner of University Ave. and Elm St., Toronto. The erection of this beautiful building is another step toward the beautification of University Avenue which is being developed into the finest thoroughfare in the City of Toronto. Fronting on three streets, the building will be faced with Queenston Lime Stone and of fireproof construction throughout. Abundance of daylight, together with the most modern equipment, tend to efficient administration. Herbert Horner, of Toronto, is the architect.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Can you inform me what tangible results, if any, were accomplished by the recent investigation in New York into the activities of ambulance-chasing lawyers in automobile accident cases, and claims against insurance companies?

—J. L., Montreal, Que.
As a result of the investigation conducted under the auspices of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court into the activities of ambulance-chasing lawyers and unethical practices in negligence cases, no less than 74 attorneys were recommended for disbarment and a large number were referred to the district attorney for criminal prosecution. Insurance companies benefited greatly, even though it was shown that some of them had attorneys who were not above suspicion.

It has been suggested that a similar investigation be undertaken with regard to unethical doctors and insurance adjusters. This suggestion is made in a recent article entitled "Barter and Sale of Patients and Clients," which was prepared by Irving Ban Cooper of counsel in the ambulance-chasing investigation and which appears in the current issue of The Panel, the official organ of the Association of Grand Jurors of New York County. This movement is sponsored and endorsed by the Citizens' Committee Against Fraudulent Claims, of which Phillip H. Senior is managing director and which has the active support of many casualty insurance companies.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I wish to take advantage of your insurance service in regard to the following:

Several times recently an agent of the Monarch Accident Insurance Co. has called upon me soliciting business. I am—and have for some time—been insured against loss by sickness or accident in three companies: The Protective Association (Masonic), the Continental Casualty Co. and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. The agent of the Monarch argues that the policies I have are cancellable—in that I am likely, in event of some serious illness or accident to be cut off after first claim has been paid from further protection by these companies, but that his company offers a non-cancellable contract—which once accepted by the company they cannot cancel under any circumstances so long as I pay my premium. It would appear that he has a good argument. Should I discontinue my contracts with Protective Association and Continental and insure with the Monarch?

—J. R., Galt, Ont.
Monarch Accident Insurance Co. of Springfield, Mass., was incorporated in 1901, and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion license since Sept. 27, 1925. It has a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$55,000 for the protection of Canadian policyholders, and is authorized to transact accident and sickness insurance throughout Canada. At the end of 1927 its total admitted assets in Canada were \$69,589.52, while its total liabilities here were \$5,482.10, showing a surplus in this country of \$64,107.42. Its head office statement shows total admitted assets of \$964,576.43, and total liabilities except capital of \$695,978.46, leaving a surplus as regards policyholders of \$268,597.97. As the paid up capital is \$100,000.00, there is a net surplus over all liabilities and paid up capital of \$168,597.97. The company is accordingly in a sound financial position and safe to insure with.

The non-cancellable feature of its accident and sickness policy gives the policyholder the right to renew the policy by the payment of the premiums when due. There is a provision in the policy, however, under which the insurance does not cover any person under the age 21 nor over the age of 70 years. There is also a provision increasing the premium when the insured reaches the age of 50 years.

Payment of any of the specific accident indemnities for dismemberment or loss of sight terminates the policy and all liability thereunder.

The specific accident indemnities for loss of life, limbs or sight are: Life,

principal sum; both hands, or both feet, principal sum; one hand and one foot, principal sum; entire sight of both eyes, principal sum; either hand or either foot, one-half principal sum; sight of one eye, one-half principal sum. These indemnities are in addition to the weekly accident indemnities: Total disability, not exceeding 104 consecutive weeks; Partial disability, one-half weekly indemnity for total disability, not exceeding 65 consecutive weeks. Combined periods for which total disability and partial disability benefits are payable, not to exceed 104 consecutive weeks on any one continuous disability.

Payment of the principal sum in lieu of any other indemnity is provided for if death results from blood poisoning due to bodily injuries, freezing caused by involuntary exposure, hydrophobia, or involuntary asphyxiation.

The accumulative feature provides for an increase in the accident indemnities of 10 per cent. each year the policy is maintained in force until the sum reaches fifty per cent of the original amount.

Double indemnity is provided for travel accidents, elevator accidents, or accidents in a burning public building. Surgical fees up to \$15 are provided for non-disabling injuries.

The sickness indemnity feature provides for a weekly payment for a period not exceeding 65 consecutive weeks if insured is totally and continuously disabled as a result of sickness originating after the policy has been in force thirty days from its date.

Weekly indemnity for both accident and sickness is increased 10 per cent. if at commencement of disability the premium has been paid annually in advance. An identification and registration benefit of \$25 is also provided.

The policy does not cover death or any disability that may be caused by or contributed to wholly or partly, directly or indirectly, by any of the following causes: suicide, or any attempt thereof, intentional act of insured, use of intoxicating liquors or narcotics by insured; nor does policy cover injuries received while fighting, rioting or wrestling, or while in military service in time of war, or caused directly or indirectly by any act of war or sustained by the insured while in or on any vehicle or mechanical device for aerial navigation, or in falling therefrom or herewith, or while operating or handling any such vehicle or device; nor is indemnity payable for any sickness contracted or suffered outside the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, or Canada.

The cost of this policy to first class risks, to persons performing office duties, for instance, is, for a weekly indemnity of \$25 and a principal sum of \$1,000, \$11.25 quarterly, increasing to \$14.25 quarterly when insured reaches age 50. Premiums may be paid quarterly, semi-annually or annually.

By comparing the privileges and conditions and the cost of this policy with what you are obtaining for the money under your present policies, you will be able to decide which best suits your particular requirements for protection.

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's Insurance advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one subject only. If information on more than one subject is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question.

Inquiries which do not fulfil the above conditions will not be answered.

THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Head Office - 465 St. John St., Montreal

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Capital Paid Up \$ 250,000.00
Total funds for security of policy holders \$1,223,118.94

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Established 1907

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Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively.

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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

PROVINCIAL AGENTS
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Motor Buses and Taxation

Counsel for Ontario Owners' Association Presents Figures as to Revenues Derived by Government—Another Angle on "Who Pays for the Highways"

Financial Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT.

Sir: A recent issue of SATURDAY NIGHT contained an article by F. A. Carman entitled "Who pays for the Highways?", which was apparently an attempt to show that bus and truck operators in the various provinces of Canada were not paying their fair share of taxation, and that as a result they were in effect being subsidized by the tax payers generally, and to some extent by their competitors, the railway companies, who were represented as being large tax payers. It is my opinion that in writing the article Mr. Carman was actuated more by his sympathies than by his knowledge, and that he had not sufficient information as to the position of bus and truck operators in the Province of Ontario.

Insofar as the article referred to was an attempt to show that highway users get more than they pay for, the writer is not particularly concerned in replying to it. It may be pointed out however, that even if the figures given by Mr. Carman are wholly reliable, and highway construction and maintenance does cost considerably more than the direct highway taxes produce, the value of the highways to the whole population should not be overlooked, as the prosperity they engender by serving as main arteries for the tourist traffic makes them a great asset for which the general public can well afford to pay.

Mr. Carman goes on however, to

speak of the use of the highways by buses and trucks, and says in part: "Tax payers of the country, including the railways, are making payments to the provincial governments, which go to subsidize the operators of motor buses and commercial trucks". The statement in the article to the effect that the only revenue derived from bus and truck operators is by way of vehicle license fees and gasoline tax is quite incorrect, though Mr. Carman mentions that "there is being put into force in Ontario this year the system of taxing buses and trucks on the basis of their actual or assumed traffic".

As a matter of fact, since June, 1924, every bus operator using the provincial highways in Ontario has been subject to a provincial tax of 1-10th of a cent per passenger mile over scheduled runs—that is, the Department of Highways issue to the various bus operators franchises over certain roads, and under these franchises the operators must file and must adhere to a certain running schedule. For every scheduled mile the operator runs he must pay 1-10th of a cent for every passenger he is capable of carrying.

For example, an operator with a 30 passenger bus pays a tax of 3c. per mile covered, and this tax is payable whether his vehicle is full or empty. As to the revenue derived from this form of taxation, for six months in 1924 the Ontario Government re-



A. G. BRADLEY
Manager of the Publicity Division of the Canadian Head Office of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., who was elected President of the Life Insurance Advertisers' Association at the annual meeting in Toronto recently.

ceived \$10,837; during the year 1926 \$87,085; during the year 1927 \$119,319; and for the provincial fiscal year ending in October, 1928, a total revenue of \$131,942 was received from this source.

The article referred to states that in 1926 the railways contributed to the Province of Ontario the sum of \$579,141.00. When the figures above quoted are compared with Mr. Carman's statistics on the railway contribution it will be seen that proportionately the buses pay into the provincial revenues of Ontario a great deal more than do the railways, bearing in mind that the buses carry an infinitesimal passenger traffic as compared to that borne by the steam lines.

In addition to the above mentioned tax, the bus operators pay a public vehicle license fee of \$60.00 per annum, and the present gasoline tax of 3c. per gallon, with the probability that this latter impost will be almost doubled in the near future.

To take a basis of comparison, an Ontario bus operator running his bus 50,000 miles per annum pays on a 20 passenger vehicle the following Provincial taxes:

License fee	\$ 60.00
Gasoline tax @ 3c. per gallon	214.26
Road Tax—1-10th c. per passenger mile 1000.00	
	\$1274.26

or an annual tax of \$63.71 per seat. Do the railways pay anything like a similar sum in provincial taxes?

Mr. Carman dismisses the federal taxation on buses with the comment that to take any account of these revenues in connection with highway operation "would mean that the users of motor vehicles would escape paying their share of the cost of the Federal Government, while the users of other imported goods would still continue to bear their share of that burden". As a matter of fact, the federal excise tax on automobiles applies only to passenger vehicles costing more than \$1,200.00, and such vehicles pay, in addition to duty of 27½ per cent, a federal excise tax of 5 per cent, on the first \$1,200.00 and 10 per cent, on the cost, plus duty, in excess of \$1,200.00. Trucks, and commercial vehicles generally, are not subject to this tax, and in the result it applies only to the higher priced private cars and to all motor buses.

The bus operators have no objection to bearing their fair share of the cost of governing the country—and they do so—but this excise tax is of a type which other importers of foreign goods are not called upon to bear, and is in fact, a survival of a luxury tax imposed during the war years—and surely Mr. Carman would not seriously contend that buses are less than a public necessity!

As I have tried to show, the buses pay their way without subsidies of any kind. Even if they did not, the last people to raise a protest should be the railway companies of Canada, whose whole history is one long tale of Government favor.

Joseph Sedgwick,
Counsel—Ontario Bus Owners' Association.

Humberstone Shoe

Earnings Reported Nearly Double Those of 1927
THE annual report of Humberstone Shoe Co., Ltd., shows net earnings nearly double those for 1927. For the year ended July 31 last they were \$98,449.25, as compared with \$52,488.35 for the previous year. This outstanding improvement is ascribed by the president and general manager, H. H. Knoll, to the aggressive sales and merchandising policy which was inaugurated last year, resulting in a sales increase of over 50 per cent. After paying dividends at the annu-

al rate of \$2 per share throughout the year the company paid a bonus of 50c. a share on the common stock, payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Oct. 1. The only security ranking prior to the 10,000 shares of common stock issued is \$270,000 of 8 per cent. preferred stock, upon which dividends have been regularly paid since the inception of the company.

Liquid position of the company is good, working capital standing at \$244,646.35, as against \$200,796.50 on July 31, 1927. Surplus account now stands at \$78,320.71, compared with \$30,794.86 a year ago.

Announcement is made that at the annual meeting a proposal to increase the authorized capital stock by the issue of 40,000 additional common shares will be considered.

Financial Editor, "Saturday Night":
I have been reading your Gold and Dross columns in "Saturday Night" for some time with great interest and am always pleased at the regularity with which you "strike the nail on the head."

L. C. R., St. John, N.B.

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W. IRWIN HASKETT, 12 Elgin Street, Ottawa, Canada
SOLICITOR OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PATENTS

Substantial Investment

Duplex for sale; centrally located. It will give an excellent return on investment, and any reasonable offer will be considered. The upper apartment has seven large airy rooms with sunroom and two bathrooms; and the downstairs apartment has six rooms, one bathroom with shower, and large verandah. Laundry room and three heated garages in connection with the building. Automatic hot water system and hot water heating. Each suite has a large electric stove. As it stands it would be a very profitable investment and also would be suitable for a high-class rooming house. Apply owner. Randolph 6647.

"The Female of the Species"

A NEW BULL-DOG DRUMMOND SERIAL

By "SAPPER"

STARTING
IN THE
JANUARY

**CANADIAN
HOME
JOURNAL**

Thrilling
Breathless
Non-Stop
Adventure



"The mighty Drummond conquered at last"—a dramatic scene from "Sapper's" newest story.

LAST year over 11,000 Canadian women received Canada's National Women's and Home Magazine as a Christmas gift from their friends. They liked it, they found it to be a Canadian magazine of which they could be proud and they were glad to be introduced to it.

How would you like a list of your friends to receive this unique Canadian gift this Christmas? Gift subscriptions will start with the January number and every friend whose name you send us can begin reading "Sapper's" wonderful story with the first instalment.

Canadian Home Journal

An Inexpensive Gift

ANNUAL CHRISTMAS OFFER
EXTENDED TO SATURDAY NIGHT READERS

**Four or More
Gift Subscriptions
Only 50c Each per Year**

—Regular Rates Cut in Half during this Offer—

One subscription, or less than four—\$1.00 each per year

(These rates for Canada and Newfoundland only)

Each gift subscription you order is preceded by a new attractive Greeting Card in three colors, itself almost worth the low subscription price. Cards will be mailed direct to your friends with your name carefully written on each one, or you may have your supply mailed to you with their accompanying envelopes so that you may place your own signature on them and mail them from your own home.

HOW TO MAKE UP YOUR LIST

1—Christmas Offer rates apply only on mail orders, not to subscriptions given to salesmen.

2—Mail your order early so that the Greeting Cards will arrive on Christmas Day. No subscriptions are honored at these rates after Christmas Eve.

3—Be sure to attach the Coupon to your list of names. This Christmas Offer is made only to readers of "Saturday Night" or "Canadian Home Journal."

To Canadian Home Journal,
83 A Richmond St. W.,
Toronto 2, Ont.

I want the attached list of my friends to get "Canadian Home Journal" during 1929 starting with the January number containing the first instalment of Sapper's new story "The Female of the Species".

Send to each friend one of your new Greeting Cards as described in your advertisement in "Saturday Night."

My remittance is enclosed on the basis of your 1928 Christmas Offer rates (4 or more gift subscriptions 50c each per year; 1 subscription \$1.00 per year).

Name

Address

This Coupon saves you 50% on your Gift Subscription purchases.

Beautiful—
in grain
and color



Economical
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For residences and apartments we recommend 13/16 Selected Red Birch. This flooring is uniform in color, free from all defects and practically indestructible. It will never cup or squeak and can always be resurfaced in case of severe damage.

Extraordinarily
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Moderate
in price

For prices and full
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The Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Huntsville Ontario



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Speeding over the smooth steel rails of New York Central Lines, you sleep in comfort and reach New York at the opening of business. Finely appointed trains offer every travel-convenience, plus the unfailing courtesy of New York Central service. You arrive at Grand Central Terminal in the heart of New York's activities. Or you may take a morning train and be in New York the same night, via the world famous Empire State Express.

	Niagara	Maple Leaf	Empire State Express
Lv. Toronto	5:00 p.m.	7:45 p.m.	9:30 a.m.
Lv. Hamilton	6:10 p.m.	8:55 p.m.	10:40 a.m.
Ar. New York	7:15 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	10:10 p.m.

Returning
Lv. Grand Central Terminal (New York)
8:30 a.m., 6:30 p.m., or 8:35 p.m. every day.

For tickets, reservations and all information, apply any Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent.
City Ticket Office, Canadian Pacific Building, Toronto, Tel. Elgin 1261. Depot Ticket Office, Tel. Elgin 8231.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES**

Imperial Bank Record Year

Total Assets and Profits Surpass All Previous Records—Report Reflects Healthy Increase in Canadian Business—Strong Liquid Position Maintained

TOTAL assets of \$150,000,000, as shown by the 54th annual statement of the Imperial Bank of Canada, are the highest on record, and compare with \$138,000,000 of a year ago.

Profits for the year also show a substantial increase, with \$1,459,472.80 on the credit side of the ledger, compared with profits of \$1,383,472.80 in 1927. This establishes a record for all time in point of profit-earning capacity. Deposits are shown to be \$118,000,000, or \$9,000,000 greater than they were last year.

A strong liquid position is shown by the total cash assets, being \$25,389,000, or 19.7 per cent. of liabilities to the public, which amount, added to Government, municipal and other bonds and securities of \$23,170,000, and Government, municipal and call loans of \$25,820,000, gives a grand total of cash and other immediately available assets of \$74,380,000, or 57.8 per cent. of public liabilities. Call loans in Canada, \$11,800,000, compare with \$13,500,000 last year, while call loans elsewhere (New York) are up to \$6,600,000, compared with \$4,300,000 a year ago.

The total of current loans and discounts is now \$67,356,600, being up \$12,000,000. This, in addition to indicating a healthy increase in the commercial accounts and business of the bank, also shows the activity of commercial business in Canada. Provincial and civic borrowings show a decrease of almost \$3,000,000. The lesser items on the balance sheet such as non-current loans, real estate not bank premises and mortgages on real estate sold, etc., show liquidations amounting to 27 per cent., and these items are now less than 1 per cent. of the bank's total assets. Bank premises increased over \$1,000,000, due to the purchase of the site at King and Bay Streets, Toronto, for the future head office of the bank.

The regular dividends of 12 per cent. with a bonus of 1 per cent. per annum were paid to the shareholders, and the usual contribution to officers' pensions and guarantee funds were provided for, and Government taxes

amounting to \$160,000; \$500,000 was written off bank premises, and the reserve account of the bank is increased by \$500,000, bringing it up to \$8,000,000, and leaving a balance carried forward in profit and loss account of \$619,903.

No Ephemeral Boom

Canadian Prosperity to Continue Says U.S. Analysis

"THE Rising Tide of Prosperity in Canada" is the title of a recent bulletin by Standard Statistics Company, Inc., of New York recently issued to its clients and republished in Canada by Cochrane, Hay & Co. Standard statistics, which bases its conclusions entirely on statistics gathered from every quarter, states that Canada has not only shared equally with the United States in its prosperity of recent years, but that it has even outdistanced its richer neighbor.

The bulletin adds: "It has been due in no small measure to the extraordinary progress of the Dominion in the past few years that the foreign trade of United States has so sharply and so steadily expanded." After covering all the statistical phases of the subject in this bulletin, statistics which indicate a greater relative advance in Canada in 1928 than in the United States, the bulletin concludes: "Viewed from any standpoint there is sound basis for anticipating further trade growth in 1929."

On the long-term outlook the bulletin says: "The Canadian boom now being witnessed is not ephemeral in any sense. It is not, as was the Florida boom, based on the psychology of unrestricted speculation in real estate. Quite to the contrary, it is a boom only in the sense that it is the realization of a gradual recovery from post-war depression, based on the active and efficient exploitation of natural resources. Handicapped as the country is by a population not much greater than that of New York City, it has, however, an extremely high purchasing power per capita as a partial offset."



W. C. PITFIELD, President of the new Investment Banking House of W. C. Pitfield & Company. Mr. Pitfield was born in New Brunswick less than 40 years ago. Like many others, after his schooling he was lured temporarily to New York but returned to Canada and shortly afterwards joined the Royal Securities Corporation. He saw service overseas with the 30th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery, and the 6th Canadian Siege Battery. He resumed his connection with Royal Securities Corporation early in 1919 and in 1920 became its Vice-President and General Manager. With his associates, he was largely responsible for the constructive financing of a number of major Canadian industries. His new Company will continue to operate along the well-defined lines of Corporation Investment Banking.

We offer and recommend for investment:

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CO. OF CANADA

4% Perpetual Consolidated Debenture Stock
Interest payable quarterly on the 14th of January, April, July and October.

Guaranteed as to interest by the Dominion of Canada.

Current Market: 85.00
To yield over 4.70%

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F. W. COWAN
Former President of the Ontario Malleable Iron Co., Ltd., one of Ontario's largest and oldest industries, control of which has been sold to the Grinnell Company of Canada, Ltd. Mr. Cowan, who is well known as one of Ontario's leading citizens, has also been for many years a Director of the Standard Bank and has recently been appointed a Director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce following the amalgamation of the Standard with that institution.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

Rights Announced

Dominion Bridge to Issue 37,312 Shares at \$50

FOR some months past it has been generally anticipated that Dominion Bridge would take steps before the year was out to finance plant expansions, which the unprecedented business of the company has made imperative. It has also been expected that any such financing would come in a form which would provide valuable rights for Bridge shareholders. This belief is proven justified in an announcement made by President G. H. Duggan, in a letter going forward to shareholders.

Bridge has already made substantial additions to its operating plants this year, and Mr. Duggan's letter indicates that still further moves in this direction are contemplated. To take care of them Bridge will issue 37,312 shares of stock at \$50 per share, which will bring the company \$1,865,600 of new money. The stock sold around 100 at the time of the announcement, on which basis the rights accruing to shareholders of Dominion Bridge from this offering will amount to approximately \$5 per share. This, with the dividend, will give Bridge shareholders a very handsome yield upon their investment for the year.

The business of the company promised further substantial expansion as is suggested by the policy in extending its plant facilities to cope with future work.

Mr. Duggan's letter to shareholders says, in part: Your directors have decided to issue and offer to the shareholders of record at twelve o'clock noon on Saturday the 8th December, 37,312 shares of authorized, but unissued, shares of the company at the price of \$50 per share on the basis of one share in ten of their respective holdings. The subscription price of the new stock will be payable: \$10 per share with subscriptions on or before the 31st January, 1929; \$20 per share on the 15th March, 1929; \$20 per share on the 15th April, 1929.

Imperial Tobacco

Net Earnings at \$4,874,733
Exceed All Records—
Strong Position

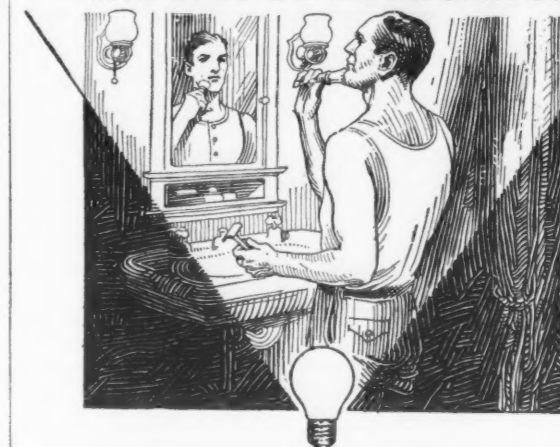
THE seventeenth annual financial report of the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited, for the year ended Sept. 30, which has gone forward to shareholders reveals earnings at the best level in the history of the company, with a further improvement of an unusually strong balance sheet position.

Net profits for the period under review amounted to \$4,874,733, as compared with \$4,371,613 in the preceding year, and \$3,672,850 in the year ended September 30, 1926. Deductions of preferred dividends at 481,642 and common dividends at \$2,276,723, left a balance of \$2,116,368. Previous surplus was brought forward at \$9,645,105, making a total of \$11,761,473, while deductions of \$758,516 for a final dividend left a profit and loss balance of \$11,002,957.

Net working capital is shown in the balance sheet at \$20,736,408, as compared with \$19,172,368 in the preceding report.

Wireless music and electric power for lighting and heating are given simultaneously from one lamp socket by a recent American invention.

Good Light Means Comfort And it is so Economical



Enjoy the best of soft light, diffused by the inside frosting of Edison Mazda Lamps. They give the most light for the least current.

EDISON MAZDA
INSIDE FROSTED
LAMPS

A CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCT

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

54th ANNUAL STATEMENT

Year ending October 31st, 1928

PROFIT AND LOSS	
Dividends, 12% per annum.....	\$ 840,000.00
Bonus, 1% per annum.....	70,000.00
Dominion Government Taxes.....	140,000.00
Donations and Subscriptions.....	42,500.00
Transferred to Reserve Fund.....	500,000.00
Written off Bank Premises.....	500,000.00
Balance carried forward.....	619,902.11
	\$2,732,402.11

LIABILITIES	
Notes of the Bank in Circulation.....	\$10,460,590.00
Deposits not bearing interest.....	\$26,995,095.15
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of Statement.....	91,130,756.74
	118,125,851.89
Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....	\$3,695,170.25
Due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom.....	22,293.07
Due to Banks elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom.....	713,647.07
Letters of Credit Outstanding.....	1,108,925.45
	5,540,035.83
Capital Stock paid up.....	\$7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund Account.....	8,000,000.00
Dividend No. 153 (payable 1st of November, 1928) for three months at the rate of 12% per annum.....	210,000.00
Bonus of 1% payable 1st of November, 1928.....	70,000.00
Unclaimed Dividends.....	876.75
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward.....	619,902.11
	15,900,778.86
	\$150,027,256.59

ASSETS	
Current Coin held by the Bank.....	\$ 964,042.70
Dominion Government Notes.....	8,157,966.00
United States and other Foreign Currencies.....	176,042.30
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves.....	3,250,000.00
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund.....	352,993.83
Notes of other Banks.....	650,285.00
Cheques on other Banks.....	9,965,586.46
Deposits due by other Banks in Canada.....	607,589.51
Due from Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom.....	487,381.09
Due from Banks and Banking Correspondents, elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom.....	748,036.55
	\$25,389,923.44
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value.....	\$16,890,816.78
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value.....	6,174,314.98
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value.....	104,821.22
	23,169,952.98
Loans to Provincial Governments.....	\$ 70,493.20
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts.....	7,318,743.74
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Stocks, Debentures and Bonds, and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover.....	11,831,161.18
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada on Stocks, Debentures and Bonds, and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover.....	6,600,000.00
	25,820,398.12
	\$ 74,380,274.54
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest), after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.....	67,356,565.72
Non-Current Loans, estimated loss provided for.....	127,610.36
Real Estate other than Bank premises.....	217,385.90
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank.....	579,130.43
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....	6,032,847.38
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra.....	1,108,925.45
Other Assets not included in the foregoing.....	224,516.81
	\$150,027,256.59

PELEG HOWLAND,
President.

A. E. PHIPPS,
General Manager.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

We report to the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of Canada, that we have audited the above Balance Sheet as at October 31st, 1928, and compared it with the books and vouchers at Head Office and with the certified returns from the Branches. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

In our opinion the Balance Sheet discloses the true condition of the Bank, and is as shown by the books of the Bank. The above Balance Sheet does not include money which has been set aside by the Shareholders from time to time for the purpose of a Pension Fund.

A. B. SHEPHERD, C.A.,
of Post, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
A. W. COLE, C.A.,
of Macintosh, Cole & Robertson.

Toronto, November 20th, 1928.

Harley, Milner & Co.

(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)

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Dominion Charter authorizes the Company to act in the following capacities:

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FINANCIAL AGENTS—Investments Made—Securities Held.

INSURANCE BROKERS—All Lines—Fire Marine, Accident, Liability, etc., placed in best companies at lowest rates.

FIDUCIARY—Trustee for Bondholders, Transfer Agents and Registrars for Stocks and Companies.

The business generally which a Trust Company may undertake alone, or jointly with one or more.

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B. Hal Brown, President and General Manager.

Head Office, MONTREAL.

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Make Use of Our Statistical Department

Many investors purchase the shares of mining companies without having full regard as to what is back of their investments. Full knowledge of your investments is essential to profitable operation in the market. We believe our Statistical Department can be of great value to you when you desire information regarding present or contemplated holdings.

An unbiased analysis, based on information gained by years of North Country experience, and supplemented by a day-to-day touch over our private wires, from our own men on the ground, places this department in a splendid position to be of help to you.

We freely invite you to correspond with us, and extend to you all the facilities of this department.

Arthur E. Moysey & Co.

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What to Expect With Hoover

Next U.S. Administration Expected to Speed Up Business
Through Establishing Confidence and Giving Direct
Encouragement—President Elect Favors Com-
binations Despite Anti-Trust Laws

MINIMUM of governmental restrictions and regulations, with increasing degree of governmental co-operation and assistance, is what business and industry may expect from the administration of Herbert Hoover. Economic policies of the Coolidge Administration will be carried forward, and in addition the government may be found assuming new leadership and initiative. The job of the Coolidge Administration has been to clear the track of obstacles and obstructions which threatened to block the progress of the business engine. The Hoover Administration, in the opinion of Barron's Weekly, is likely to be one which will show the engineer the way to attain greater speed with safety.

Hoover's election seems the submergence of semi-socialistic experiments such as government price-fixing of farm products, government ownership of power and further excursions of government in the business of building and operating a merchant marine.

It seems also that economic ends will be sought through economic channels, not through the channels of legislations and politics. Voluntary organizations and consolidations will replace, to a large degree, the writing of these subjects.

No government agency can make prosperity, of course. However, a government can create or discourage the confidence on which prosperity is based. There never has been a President with a fundamental understanding of economics better than Mr. Hoover's. There never has been a President who had his capacity of large scale organization to get things accomplished.

As forecasting the probable policy of the next Administration, it is recalled that much of what Herbert Hoover did as food administrator he did through voluntary organization and without the authority of any specific statutes. There was, of course, no law which prescribed meatless days and heatless days. He carried the same methods into the Department of Commerce. For instance, he encouraged formation or strengthening of trade associations not only without specific authority of law but in face of charges of critics that he was acting in defiance of anti-trust statutes.

His work in industrial standardization, regarded as one of the big factors in quantity production, was accomplished solely through conference with the various industrial groups interested. It is efforts like these which Mr. Hoover, as President, can prosecute in a broader field and he is very likely to apply them to such industries as transportation and coal mining.

On specific policies of government the attitude of Mr. Hoover is well known not only through his campaign announcements but by his pronouncements and actions as Secretary of Commerce.

He is against the McNary-Haugen idea of farm relief through governmental price-fixing. He proposes, instead, a Federal Farm Board which will encourage stabilization corporations controlled by the farmers to handle crop surpluses. This action is likely to be taken before Mr. Hoover comes to the White House. He also believes export of farm products can be helped by study of foreign markets.

He does not believe anti-trust laws should be administered to plague legitimate business solely because a business happens to be big. He has encouraged the trade association idea in face of criticism that such association violated anti-trust regulations. At the last session of Congress he proposed combinations of importers of raw

materials which were controlled by foreign monopolies be exempted from operation of anti-trust statutes.

He expects to sponsor a plan of governmental reorganization looking to elimination of over-lapping functions, and he has voiced arguments for a single governmental purchasing agency. He would also do away with independent commissions charged with clearly administrative duties. In such reorganization he might be expected to increase the scope of the Department of Labor's research duties so that it would carry on a continuing study of employment shifts in employment, wage levels, etc.

Mr. Hoover believes the Shipping Board should be relieved of administrative functions and these given to the Merchant Fleet Corporation, the head of which would be appointed directly by the President. He would take the government out of the business of running ships and give encouragement to private capital.

He has been the foremost champion of development of a system of inland waterways and also of connecting rail and water into a unified system of transportation.

Mr. Hoover has made a thorough study of commercial aviation, and wants the government to aid its development.

As Secretary of Commerce Mr. Hoover was a member of the Federal Oil Conservation Board, whose attempts to get conservation legislation met with no success. Probably Mr. Hoover is impressed with the difficulties of getting such laws enacted. However, the way is still open to get producers into voluntary agreement through conference under government auspices.

Mr. Hoover has never indicated any disposition for radical changes in the Federal Reserve System. He is a close

friend of Adolph Miller, a member of the Federal Reserve Board. However, if Secretary Mellon is retained in the Cabinet, as seems very likely, Mr. Hoover will undoubtedly follow his recommendations in this respect.

Coolidge fiscal policies will be carried on. The Bureau of the Budget will be given every encouragement. Economy will be sought through governmental reorganization. Payment of national debt on the present plan will be carried forward.

New Investment Co.

Securities Holding Corp. to
Deal in Standard Oils

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the formation of the securities Holding Corporation, Limited, with head office at Toronto as a specific form of financial trust to purchase and hold for market appreciation and dividends a selected group of stocks, principally of the Standard Oil issues and their subsidiaries.

The capitalization is to consist of 200,000 shares of 6 per cent. cumulative preferred, par value \$25; 200,000 shares of class "A" common, no par value, and 200,000 shares of class "B" common of no par value. Class "A" stock is to share equally in profits with class "B", but is to receive \$1 a share dividends in any year before any payment is made on the latter stock.

Officers of the company consist of A. C. McMaster, K.C., president; H. W. Knight, vice-president; George C. Heintzman and John W. Hobbs, directors. Several additional directors are to be appointed shortly.

Provisions in the certificate of incorporation stated that not more than 15 per cent. of the resources may be invested in any one security. The company cannot buy on margin, sell short or participate in any pools or manipulation.

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—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

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Tenders for Debentures

Township of York

Instalment Bonds \$2,068,516.88

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received up to noon December 3rd, 1928, for the following debentures totalling \$2,068,516.88.

Local Improvements, 30 instalments	\$ 114,745.19
Sewers, 30 instalments	30,000.00
High School, 20 instalments	50,000.00
Local Improvements, 20 instalments	56,000.00
Local Improvements, 10 instalments	446,893.57
Local Improvements, 10 instalments	1,370,878.12

The said debentures will have coupons attached payable half yearly. The second half yearly coupons payable with each instalment of principal. Tenders to include accrued interest from date of issue to date of delivery. Debentures as far as practicable will be made on denominations of \$1,000.00 and \$500.00. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

The successful tenderer may have an option on such other issues as may be available and agreed upon with me, at the same price which may be accepted for this issue.

C. M. WRENSHALL,
40 Jarvis St., Toronto, Treasurer,
TORONTO, Township of York.

Firstbrook Boxes Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1 1/2% on the 7% Preference Stock of Firstbrook Boxes, Limited, has been declared payable on the 15th day of December to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 1st day of December, 1928.

By order of the Board,
A. H. VANDERBURGH,
Secretary,
Toronto, Nov. 22, 1928.

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA

Common Stock Dividend No. 1

NOTICE is hereby given that an initial interim Dividend of One Dollar (\$1.00) per share on the No. 1 Par Value Common Stock of Power Corporation of Canada, Limited, has been declared payable December 20th, 1928, to shareholders of record November 30th, 1928.

By order of the Board,
L. C. HASKELL, Secretary,
Montreal, Nov. 23rd 1928.

Reliance Grain Co., Ltd.

Preference Dividend No. 4

Notice is hereby given that a dividend for the quarter ending November 30th, 1928, at the rate of 8 1/2% per annum, will be paid on December 15th, 1928, to preference shareholders of record at the close of business on November 30th, 1928.

By order of the Board,
A. W. GIBB,
Dated at Winnipeg,
November 17th, 1928. Secretary.

Eastern Utilities Investing Corporation

The Board of Directors has declared the following quarterly dividends, payable December 1, 1928, to holders of record October 31, 1928:

Dividends	
\$4.00 Cumulative Preferred Stock—\$1.50 per share in cash.	
\$7.00 Cumulative Preferred Stock—\$1.75 per share in cash.	
T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.	

Quality Cannery Good Year Reported—Initial Dividend Declared

IN VIEW of the fact that your company has now been operating for a period of eight months, and the manufacturing operations for the 1928 packing season are nearly completed, a review of the situation will no doubt be of interest," says J. Wall, President of Associated Quality Canneries, Limited, in a letter to shareholders.

"I beg to inform you that your company is, and has been, enjoying a prosperous and successful year. While our financial year does not end until February 28 next, and exact results cannot be determined until after that date, I am pleased to say that the total pack of fruits and vegetables, taken together with the confirmed sales and shipments made, are such as to insure a showing at the end of the year which will undoubtedly prove satisfactory to shareholders. Notwithstanding that the selling prices of staple varieties of canned vegetables as compared with the selling prices of the same products for the previous year (1927) were appreciably lower in range, it is gratifying to find that the economies that were predicted in operating results by the amalgamation of the several companies which are now part of our organization have been fully realized. It can confidently be predicted that the net profits covering the year's operations will be considerably larger than the combined earnings of the constituent companies in any previous year, and it is only reasonable for shareholders to assume that they can anticipate even more favorable earnings another year than the satisfactory results which will be obtained this year.

"The question of dividend has been given attention by the Board of Directors and, in view of the earnings and following a conservative policy, I am pleased to advise that at a meeting of the board held in Toronto on Friday, the 26th inst., a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents per share for the quarter ending Nov. 30 was declared, this being at the rate of \$1.50 per annum, payable on Dec. 1 to shareholders of record of Nov. 15.

"It is the intention to immediately make application to the Toronto Stock Exchange to have the shares listed."

Stanford's, Ltd.

Earnings at \$74,406. Show Decline—Policy is Changed

STANFORD'S, LIMITED, the Montreal real chain of food stores, will shortly open at 1687 Wellington St., Verdun, its ninth store. A tenth store will be opened by the end of the year and by next midsummer the company purposes having twelve stores in operation, as compared with only four last year. This is in pursuance of its policy of opening more and smaller store units to meet the growing chain store competition, which is exceptionally keen in Montreal.

As a result of this competition the company is now in a state of transition, the policy of having a few large, expensively equipped retail units being discarded for one involving a larger number of smaller stores. Consequently earnings for the past fiscal year have not been on a par with those of previous years. For the year ended September 1, last, the company reports net profits, after all charges including depreciation, but before income taxes, of \$74,406.86. This is equivalent to \$14.88 per share on the 7 per cent. first preferred stock or 2.12 times dividend requirements.

Fixed assets show an increase of \$85,315.67 to \$746,018.75, while cash decreased from \$111,223.81 to \$69,832.61. Both these items reflect the expansion policy of the company in increasing its number of stores. A real estate mortgage of \$25,000 was paid off during the year. Current assets of \$187,310.69 compare with current liabilities of \$149,296.93 and profit and loss surplus stands at \$4,606.86 as compared with \$17,750 a year ago.

The management express confidence in the future of the company and point out the policy of meeting competition by extending the number of retail outlets is proving successful. For the month of September, last, net profits were at the rate of over \$100,000 annually, and with the larger number of stores in operation decided improvement in earnings is anticipated for the next fiscal period.

Book of Liverpool Huge Port and Industrial City Attractively Portrayed

A SOUVENIR of Empire significance, and a literary and artistic achievement of no mean merit, "The Book of Liverpool" published in connection with Liverpool's recent Civic Week, is among notable municipal achievements of the current year. Under the editorial direction of Matthew

Anderson, Esquire, aided by a committee of leading and representative citizens, the "Book of Liverpool" has enlisted the services of that city's writers and artists to portray in story and picture, the history, achievements, and commercial importance to the world to-day, of their native city.

Among the leading articles, are "The Changing State of Liverpool" by Professor C. H. Reilly, O.B.E., M.A.; "Liverpool as it Should Be" by the Right Reverend A. A. David, D.D., Lord Bishop of Liverpool; "The Port of Liverpool" by L. A. P. Warner, C.B.E., General Manager and Secretary of the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board; "Liverpool As a Market" by Stephen Wilson, Assistant Secretary to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce; and other articles of interest dealing with Liverpool's accomplishment in the realms of art, the drama, music, and education.

Of unusual interest is the portrait of the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, which is reproduced as the frontispiece of the book, since the present "Lord Mayor" happens to be Miss Margaret Beaven, and since a woman has been chosen to preside over the municipal activities of one of the Empire's largest industrial and shipping centres. Thousands of Canadians, both during and since the war, have visited Britain and the continent by way of the Port of Liverpool, and consequently the present volume will be of much interest in this country. The occasion of the issue of the book, "Civic Week" in which the varied activities and organizations of a huge city were thrown open to citizens and visitors, is a splendid idea in the inculcating of a civic spirit, and would seem to be one which could well be adopted in this country.

A Life Insurance Bed-Time Story

IN the company paper of the Connecticut Mutual Life appears the following bed-time story by Ed. White, general agent:

"Now kiddies gather around uncle ned and jack stop pulling the doggies tail he might bite and uncle ned will tell you a story about a man who bought some life insurance in spite of what his wife said this was what

is known as a hard boiled egg not because he was boiled a lot but because he was hard to get away with and the life insurance man was also hard boiled because he was hard to get rid of so the insurance man called on this prospect and told him why he needed life insurance but the prospect said he didn't need any and besides he would have to talk it over with his wife which was just a stall as he never did talk over anything with her and the agent said 'ell with that stuff talking it over with her you don't ask her if she wants a Christmas present or a birthday present buy it and take it home then tell her about it so the prospect bought and many years later he met the agent and said what a fine thing you did when you sold me that insurance after I signed your application I went home and told her about it and she told me not to do it and that we needed this and that but I told her I was going to do it anyhow so you see what a good thing it was you made me do and the agent was pleased several years later the policyholder died and when the agent settled the claim the wife said I am glad you made him take out that life insurance as it was about all he left and the agent was awfully pleased again and so kiddies you see that while you may be criticized for clamping down on a guy you will be hailed as a hero later on and so to bed now kids and no pillow fights or uncle ned will get his razor strap."

SUNSHINE AND SOUTHERN HOSPITALITY

With the days getting colder, and with the holiday adventurer hankering for a change, glorious tropical Florida and the Gulf Coast offer untold havens of rest. For there is warm golden sunshine with stretches and stretches of beautiful beaches. It is indeed a paradise where you can fish, hunt, ride, golf and play tennis, and if you like the sparkling waters of the ocean you will bathe, sail and yacht to your heart's content. Florida, too, is the home of music and art where the finest examples of theatres and art galleries abound. There are countless resorts and wonder spots where the tired business man can gain a real recuperation, and if he has never danced before he will learn with zest under the shade of the sheltering palm trees.

For all travel information consult nearest Canadian Pacific Agent, or City Ticket Office, Can. Pac. Bldg., King and Yonge Sts., Toronto.

Canadian Government Provincial, Municipal and Corporation Securities

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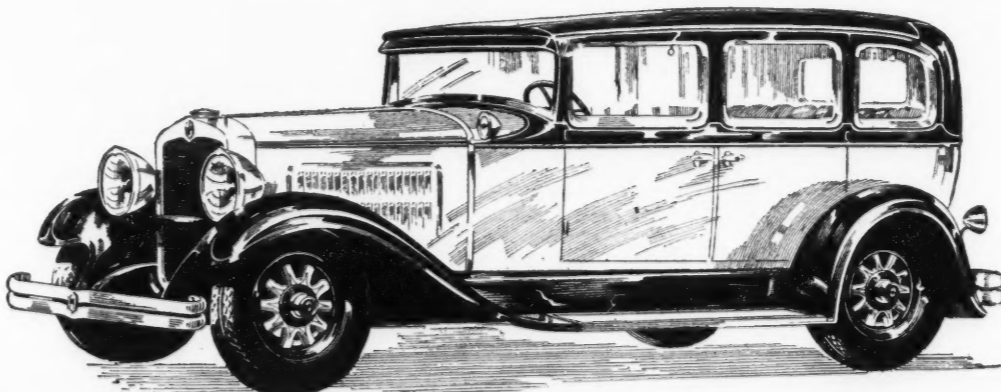
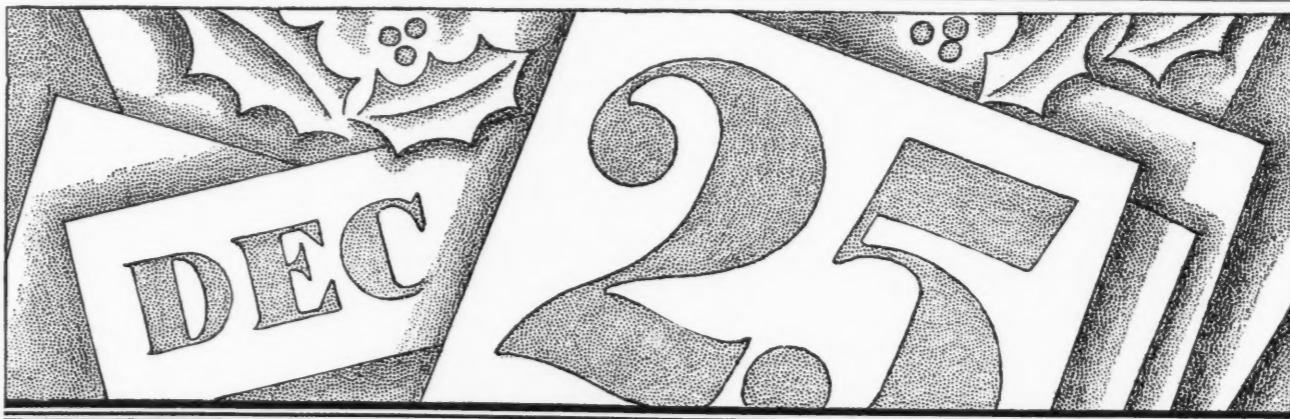
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This Bank Solicits Business Accounts.

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Established 1832

Capital, \$10,000,000 Reserve, \$20,000,000
Total Assets, \$260,000,000



ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727)

CAPITAL (FULLY PAID) £ 2,500,000
RESERVE (OR RESERVE FUND) (OCT. 1927) 2,683,226
DEPOSITS (OCT. 1927) 44,186,574

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OTTAWA MONTREAL TORONTO

New Financing in Canada

Fifty Corporations Offer Securities to Public During Current Year—General Range of Industry Covered by Offerings—Stock Issues Popular

AROUND fifty Canadian corporations have carried out new financing this year to date, whereby an offering of bonds or stocks, or both, has been made to the public for the first time. An interesting survey made by Bongard & Co. of forty-five of these new issues shows that the new financing is not confined to any industry, nor to any one district or Province in Canada. Of the forty-five companies included in the survey, eight were foodstuff, six textile, five beverage, two drug, two refining and distribution of petroleum and its products, and one company in each of the following lines: Aircraft, tobacco, products, amusement, grain, radio, lumber, and musical instruments. Eight of the remaining companies are manufacturing companies, and five are connected with building and construction.

The tendency has been to finance by means of stock issues, rather than bonds. Only four of the companies under review carried out their new financing by means of bonds alone. Four other companies financed by means of bonds and capital stock. All the issues were first mortgage, sinking fund gold bonds, and at the prices offered yielded, on the average, 5.8 per cent.

There were seventeen of these companies that carried out their financing by means of a preferred issue in connection with which a bonus of

common was given. All the preferred issues had the cumulative dividend feature, ranging from 6 to 7 per cent. The only two issues of preferred that did not carry a bonus of common stock were offered at prices to yield 6.9 and 7 per cent., respectively.

It was desired to establish some relationship between net earnings and preferred dividend requirements. Sixteen of those companies had earnings in 1927 that averaged 2.8 times the dividends required on their new preferred issues that were offered. Thirteen of the new preferred issues had the convertible feature, and sixteen of them had the redeemable feature.

There is a marked tendency toward no-par-value common stock issues. Thirty-eight companies financed in whole or in part by means of no-par-value common stock. As already mentioned, most of the common stock issues were offered as a bonus along with the preferred stock, but in the case of ten issues that were not, the common stock was offered to the public at prices that averaged 8.5 times 1927 net earnings. Five of these common stock issues that were placed on a dividend basis were offered at prices to yield on the average 6.2 per cent. At to-day's market prices these new common stock issues are selling from 13 points below to 26 points above the prices at which they were offered to the public.

Christmas Trees and Forests

Little Real Damage Done in Supplying Annual Demand—Trade Would Prove Valuable to Canada if Properly Managed

ABOUT seven million trees will be used in North America this Christmas. The question immediately arises—Are we devastating our forests by brightening up the homes and making millions of youngsters happy at Christmas time?

Prominent authorities such as Dr. C. D. Howe, Dean, Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, in Canada and William G. Howard, Superintendent of State Forests, New York State, in United States say "No". Dean Howe says, "an area of thirty square miles if set aside and managed for Christmas tree production, would supply the present demand for each year for all time."

The average size of the Christmas tree marketed in the States is six feet. A spruce of this size can be grown in the nursery inside of ten years and in the forest in fifteen.

Mr. Howard says—"Trees are for use, and there is no other use to which they could be put that would contribute so much joy to mankind as their use by children on this great holiday." He further states "In our state, a large proportion of Christmas trees are cut from pasture lands, where they are a nuisance, or from other lands which the owner desires to clear for farm purposes, so that the trees would be cut in any event and the marketing of them for Christmas gives the owner some return for his labor."

In Europe where Forestry practice has reached its highest development, Christmas trees are thinnings which are culled out of the forest, which practice actually improves the forest. Hence there is scarcely a hut

dweller who has not his Christmas tree.

In Canada, the Canadian Forestry Association would advocate that in connection with forest plantations, there should be planted some spruce and balsam for Christmas trees. When then they reach the proper size the owner can cut them out and market them and still leave the timber tree to mature for a timber crop. This source of supply would probably be sufficient to supply the home demand. For export trade plantations of spruce and balsam should prove a profitable business. Two thousand Christmas trees could be grown on one acre. Thus, on a ten year rotation, ten square miles would supply 1½ million trees for all time, at a planting cost of less than one cent per tree. Here is an opportunity for enterprising community, townships, or individuals to utilize some abandoned farms to good purpose. This year in New Brunswick alone there is a demand for three million Christmas trees.

For the present, however, certain rules of conduct should be observed. To cut the top off a perfectly good timber tree and leave the body to rot in the bush is a criminal waste and unworthy of a self respecting citizen. To take a Christmas tree from private property is plain theft and a question of public morals that should not be tolerated by any community. Why not rather select your tree from pasture land or if selecting in the bush choose cedar or balsam which are prolific reproducers the utilization of which would do little harm.

Canada's Maritime Expansion

(Continued from page 49)

been planned to augment general facilities necessitated by the greater volume of business coming to the port.

An entirely new era has been opened up for the Maritime Province ports of Saint John and Halifax as a result of the recommendations of the Duncan Commission, which at the same time had the effect of generating fresh energy and stimulating to greater activity. This was followed by the nationalization of both ports, opening up for them an entirely new era. Saint John has already entered upon the carrying out of a ten million dollar program of port expansion to extend over five years to provide additional facilities which are urgently needed. Additions are also being made at Halifax port, one phase being the erection of a new cold storage plant to cost \$2,000,000.

The development of the port of Vancouver has perhaps been the most outstanding of the period, having revolutionized its status to that of a seaport of international importance. While a general volume of trade to pass out by this direction has been in part responsible for this, in particular the growth of commerce with the countries of the Orient and Antipodes, it is an outlet

for Western Canadian grain that Vancouver has been achieving extraordinary things and has a very promising future.

Vancouver handled more than 80,000,000 bushels of the last crop, or more than twice the amount of the previous one. With Alberta expecting to harvest a wheat crop in excess of 200,000,000 bushels, Vancouver is looking to the handling of a still larger share, predictions being made that between 100,000,000 and 150,000,000 bushels will find outlet through this port. There is the greatest optimism at Vancouver as regards the port's development as a grain outlet and a day is looked for when it will be the Winnipeg, Fort William, Port Arthur and Montreal combined for a large portion of the Western Canadian crop.

A review of Canada's imports of 63 leading commodities in the calendar year 1927 with a total value of \$355,186,000 shows an increase of \$17,441,000 over the previous year. Raw materials accounted for \$178,352,000, an increase of \$10,421,000; semi-manufactured goods \$90,287,000, an increase of \$2,490,000, and fully manufactured goods \$86,547,000, an increase of \$4,530,000.

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